

## Ancient Chapels, &c., in Co. Wilts.

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**G**OOD imitations may sometimes deceive even experienced judges. The late Rt. Rev. Dr. G. H. Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells, being fond of exercise on horseback at a very early hour, used sometimes to astonish the clergyman and parish clerk, at places so far distant as 15 miles from the Palace at Wells, by calling to see their church at 7 o'clock in the morning. Upon one occasion, whilst staying at a friend's, a few miles from Bath, his Lordship went off alone upon one of these early excursions, and passing in front of a gentleman's house in a very pretty park, he saw quite close to it, a gabled building with a large Perpendicular window surmounted by a little crocketed spire. Naturally supposing this to be the church of the Manor, he turned off the road into the park, and rode up to make a closer inspection. The door being open exhibited a row of horses, under the hands of grooms and helpers, whose surprise at such a visitor at such an hour was not less than his own. The history of the matter is of course simply this. In order to match a *house* built in ecclesiastical style, the owner had given the same style (though much too strongly) to his stable.

In this instance the whole was modern, built in imitation of *old*. But the imitation was consistently carried out. This modern country gentleman, as a copyist, truly copied what the old ecclesiastic had done before him; i.e. he made his stables and offices match his house.

In retired villages and at solitary old houses, we often find a fragment of venerable *church-like* building, some gable, arch, window or doorway. History it has none, beyond the usual tradition "that it was said to have been once a chapel or a Nunnery, or something of that sort." Now many of these ancient relics may be accounted for in the way above alluded to. The

Abbots and Abbesses of the older days were not only large land owners, but great and good builders, and they gave to their farm houses, their barns and mills, &c., a solidity and character of ornament in keeping with the profession of the owners. So it often comes to pass that what was only a substantial kitchen or hall in a dwellinghouse, or a granary or stable in a court-yard, on outlying estates that formerly *belonged* to a monastery, is often now supposed to have been part of a chapel or other building appertinent to the *residence* of the Monks themselves.

At the same time there may be many fragments of real chapels and the like, that might perhaps be identified, if there were any ready means of knowing, in each county, the names of all the places at which any ancient structure connected with religion is known to have once existed, besides the ordinary Parish church. For the county of Wilts, the following Alphabetical List may be of use. It includes all such parish churches, conventual churches, chantries, chantry chapels, &c., as underwent some change when the religion of the country was changed in the reign of Henry VIII., and his immediate successors. Some were altogether destroyed: others allowed to go to decay; but the larger part of the chapels having been deprived of their endowments, were in most cases allowed to remain, either as burial places for particular families, or for the general purposes of the parish church to which they were attached.

The number of Parish churches that have ever, at any time, been bodily removed without being replaced, is, as might be expected, not very large. The few that have disappeared were of a very humble kind.

Of the Conventual churches, three have survived: Malmesbury (mutilated), Ambresbury, and Edington. These perhaps were partly indebted for their safety to their size. All the rest have so absolutely disappeared that, except by some casual excavation, not a trace of them is to be found. Nor is there any description, still less any illustration, (such as a general view or ground plan,) left to give us the slightest idea of what they were like. But their names and localities are upon the whole, well ascertained.

Not so with regard to ancient "Chapels." There is some little difficulty in forming an exact list of these, owing in great measure to the various uses of the word "Chapel." Some large churches that are now, and for centuries have been, parish churches, are only described as "*Capellæ*" in ancient Latin documents. Then there were "Free Chapels," "Chantry Chapels," or "Chantries" only: some endowed, many unendowed, so far as appears: some solitary and apart; others within the area of a parish church. The name is also often given to aisles, terminations of aisles, or transepts in parish churches; (many of which appear to have been merely burial places for particular families:) also to small oratories and shrines by the way-side, at cross roads, or on bridges; for pilgrims to rest and say their prayers, or make some offering for the repair of the bridge or road. There were likewise Domestic chapels, but these were generally within the houses of the nobility and gentry. Old chapels, in short, either real or traditional, are abundant; and it is for the very purpose of distinguishing the one from the other, and of showing what grounds there may be for the tradition in any particular place, that the following List has been drawn out. I do not undertake to say that nothing is omitted: but it contains all the information upon the subject that has fallen under my notice during many years.

J. E. J.

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ABBESTON. See Whiteparish *infra*.

ALDBOURNE (near Marlborough, Hundred of Selkley). In this church was a chantry called "Our Lady's Guild," or, "The Fraternity of the B. V. M." Its possessions are described in the Certificate of Chantries (Certif. 58, No. 56). Adam Herryett was cantarist, 1. Edw. vi. There is a brass in Aldbourne Chancel to Henry Frekylton, cantarist, A.D. 1508. [Kite's Wilts. Brasses, p. 43.]

ALL CANNINGS, (Swanborough Hundred.) In the Protector Duke of Somerset's Register of Estates at Longleat, is mention of "6s. 8d., Rent of the Chapel of St. Anne."

ALLINGTON, in the parish of Chippenham. John Aubrey, (1660), has this memorandum, "*Quære* J. Milsham about the Chapel, or then perhaps Church, where the pidgeon house stands now, the pidgeon house being part of it. It was dedicated to St..... The Revell is kept the Sunday after Holyroode day 14th September."

No further notice of any Chapel here has been met with. [See Wilts. Collections, Aubrey & Jackson, p. 72.]

ALTON PRIORS, (Elstub and Everley Hundred). The "Free Chapel of Alton," was confiscated among Wilts Chantries, 1 Edw. VI. James Rogers was "Rector," 1517. On his death in 1545, John Hunnings was appointed, and seems to have been the last. [Val. Eccl. and Wilts. Instit.]

ALVEDISTON, or ASTON, (Hundred of Chalk). Mr. C. Bowles, [Mod. Wilts. Chalk, p. 16] says there was a chantry here, but there appears to be no further account of it. The south transept is called the "Norrington," or "Gawen's Aisle." The north transept, "Gould" or "Gold's Aisle."

AMBRESBURY Monastery (Hundred of Amesbury). Ambresbury is perhaps the oldest Ecclesiastical locality in Wilts. A monastery of Monks or Friars is mentioned as having been in very remote times *on the Hill* of Ambrius, Ambrosius, or Ambres (Holy Stones): for the exact derivation of the name is not certain. This very early House of religious men was succeeded by one of Benedictine Nuns, founded about A.D., 980, by Elfrida, widow of King Edgar, on or near the present site of Amesbury House, which is not on the hill but below it. The church of the nuns is now the parish church. It was reduced in size after the Reformation. The particulars of this have been printed in the Wilts. Arch. Mag. x. 73. There was also a Chapel in the Infirmary of the Monastery.

ANSTY, (in Dunworth Hundred). Here was a "Preceptory" or House of the Knights Hospitalars, of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Walter de Turberville, 12 John, "to God, St. Mary and St. John the Baptist." That the "Confratria," or Brethren, had a Chapel in their house does not appear. John



Zouche, Esq., to whom the property was sold by the Crown, 33. Hen. VIII., was bound to maintain out of the great tithes a Chaplain in the Church, and a Curate for the parish. [Sir R. C. Hoare's Hist. of Dunworth, p. 62]. The present little Church is very old, and may have been used by the Hospitalars.

ASHLEIGH, near Bradford on Avon. The Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford, thinks there was a chapel here. There is a field still called the "Church-field," belonging to the Misses Bailward, in which a stone coffin, still to be seen, was dug up; besides other traces of a burial ground. [Wilts Arch. Mag. v. 37.]

ASSERTON, *aliàs* WINTERBOURNE PARVA, in the parish of Berwick St. James, (Hundred of Branch and Dole). The Inquis. post M. (15 Rich. II.) A.D. 1391, mentions a Free Chapel within the mansion (*infra mansionem*) of John Paulet, Kt. Sir R. C. Hoare (B & D., p. 185.) says of a chapel at Asserton, that "It was founded early, and had regular Institutions for some time, but appears to have fallen into disuse before the Reformation, when the Incumbent was returned as a *layman*, and to hold it as a school exhibition." To *this* chapel there were presentations from A.D. 1298 to 1493. [Wilts Inst.] In 1. Edw. VI. "The Free chappel of Asserton was held by Giles Thistlethwayte, aged 26 years."

AVEBURY, or ABURY, (Selkley Hundred.) An estate in this parish was given by King Henry the first's chamberlain of Normandy, William de Tancarville, to the Benedictine Monks of St. George of Boscarville in that country: and so the monks established at Avebury became an Alien Priory to the foreign house of St. George. When suppressed as Alien, it was at one time given to St. Mary's Winchester College, Oxford: but was afterwards in Hen. IV., annexed to Fotheringhay College Co. Northampton, and was sold at the Dissolution, to Sir William Sharington. Of any church or chapel specially belonging to the monks there are no remains. The church close by has some very ancient features.

AVON, or AVEN. Free chapel, near Christian Malford. The history of this (so far as known) is given in the notes to Wiltshire

Collections, Aubrey & Jackson, p. 53. To which may be added that, as part of ancient property derived from the Pavely family, it belonged in 1535, to Edward, Lord Stourton.

AXFORD, near Ramsbury. "Chapel to Ramsbury *destructa*." [Liber Regis.] This is now part of the house of Mr. John Rowland at Axford, and is used as a dairy. The architecture is supposed to be of about Edw. III.

BARN COURT. See Whiteparish, *infra*.

BAYNTON, or BEYNTON, in the parish of Edington, N. Wilts, (Whorwellsdown Hundred.) Anciently a rectory church, in the presentation of the family of Rous. In the Wilts Institutions are the names of the Rectors from 1310 to 1439. It is sometimes called the church, sometimes the chapel of Baynton: and the presentee is called in the Chartulary of Edington Priory, "Rector of the chapel of Baynton." The manor and advowson of the church, or chapel, was given to Edington Priory, temp. Hen. VI. by the Rous family; and the building was allowed to perish at or before the Reformation. A field called "Chapel Close," lies between Tynhead and West Coulston, near the site of the old mansion house of the Danvers family, close to the high road. In that field was found some years ago a copper *signaculum*, having the B. V. M. on one side, and a chalice on the other.

BECKHAMPTON, in Avebury parish (Selkley Hundred); sometimes spelled Bakhampton, or Bakenton. Here was a Free Chapel of St. Vincent. Henry de Moigne was patron in 1302. In 1 Edw. VI., John Warner, or Waryner, was the last Incumbent. Clear yearly value, £4 8s. See notes to Wilts Collections, Aubrey & Jackson, p. 331. It is marked "Bakenton Free Chapel" on the map in the Val. Eccles. The chapel and tithes were purchased from the Crown in Philip and Mary, by — Southcote.

BEDWYN, GREAT, (Kinwardstone Hundred.) Of four destroyed chapels, out of the five that stood in this parish, an account is given by the late Rev. John Ward in Wilts Arch. Magazine, vi., p. 270, viz.:—

1. At EAST GRAFTON was St. Nicholas, which was presented to so late as A.D. 1579, and which stood in a field nearly opposite to the present new church (built 1844). The foundations of the old chapel with *debris* of stained glass and pavement tiles, were dug up and removed in the year 1844. In plan, it was a simple parallelogram, with two buttresses at each angle; the interior dimensions having been 53 feet long, by 17 feet 6 inches wide. An ancient pax found close by, is figured in Wilts Arch. Mag. vi., 271. The chapel anciently belonged to St. Margaret's Priory, Marlborough.
2. CHISBURY; the Free Chapel of St. MARTIN, presented to in A.D. 1496 by the Bishop of Salisbury, by lapse. The building still remains, and is a beautiful specimen of decorated architecture: 52 feet 6 inches long, and 20 feet 2 inches wide, inside. It stands within the old entrenchment, called Chisbury camp.
3. At KNOWL,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Chisbury, was a chapel, of which there is no known record: but parts of the building remain.
4. MARTEN. The foundations of a chapel, 47 feet long, by 19 feet 6 inches wide, were discovered here in November, 1858, by Mr. Henry Selfe, in a meadow opposite the manor house, and close to a remarkable moated inclosure. A ground plan, a carving in ivory 10 inches high, representing the Virgin and Child, found near here, and some fragments of stained glass with the arms of the Malwyn family (of West Grafton, in 44 Edw. III.) are drawn in the 6th vol. of the Wilts Arch. Mag. p. 273.

BENTLEY WOOD. Forest of Clarendon, (Alderbury Hundred.) William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury (*jure uxoris*), commenced or at least intended a monastic establishment, which is twice mentioned in his will dated 1225. "I assign £200 towards the building of St. Mary of the Essart<sup>1</sup> of Bentle-wood.

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<sup>1</sup> Essart, or more commonly Assart land, was cleared woodland. This, being an injury to vert and venison in the King's forest, was a very great trespass if done without license. Sometimes license was granted, and then Assart rents

Item: to the House of St. Mary of Bentle-wood, my feast-day chapel furniture which I have been accustomed to carry with me, except two vials of silver. I also bequeath to the same House my book, called a *porte-hois*" (a portable book of prayers, or breviary): "also 20 cows, 300 ewes, 100 muttons, 32 oxen, 30 goats, and 100 porkers." No other record respecting this house is known. It has been thought [Hist. of Lacock, p. 145], that this foundation may have merged in the subsequent foundation of Lacock Abbey by his widow Ela, Countess of Sarum. [See Mod. Wilts, Alderbury, p. 127.]

BERLEGH, or BARLEGH Chapel, (Hundred of Bradford.) It is not certain where this was. It occurs seven times in the Sarum Episcopal Registers, as a chapel in the gift of the Prior of Monkton Farley, from A.D. 1323 to 1349. In Domesday book, mention is made of a manor of "*Berrelege*," which the Exon Domesday places in the Hundred of Bradford. The Rev. W. H. Jones, editor of the Wilts Domesday, p. 198, says that the name of Berlegh is now lost, and that the manor cannot be identified: but he thinks that it was probably near Monkton Farley and Cumberwell. "*Berrifield*," "*Berfield*," or "*Bearfield*," is still the name of some lands immediately overhanging the town of Bradford. [See Wraxhall, South, *infra*.]

BEVERSBROOK, near Calne, (Hundred of Calne.) A presentation to a chapel here occurs in the Wilts Institutions, A.D. 1298, Sir Hugh Blount being patron.

BIDDESTON ST. PETER's, near Chippenham, (Hundred of Chippenham.) The small parish church of this very small parish was "lamentably ruined and converted into a barn," in Aubrey's

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were paid to the Crown. The name of this chapel is given in the English extract from Longespee's will in the History of Alderbury, as here printed, "*St. Mary of the Essart*." What the word in the original will may be, whether French or Latin, I know not: but it has been suggested to me by the Rev. E. Wilton, of West Lavington, that possibly the dedication may have been to "*St. Mary of the Desert*,"—i.e. Mary of Egypt, a saint who, according to her history in the Golden Legend, passed 47 years in the desert, until the hair of her head provided her with a mantle down to her knees.



time (1660). It was entirely taken down about 1840. The bell turret is preserved in the gardens of Mr. Scrope's house at Castle Combe. [See Wilts Collections, Aubrey & Jackson, p. 54, *note*.] An account of it, with illustrations, was published by Mr. T. L. Walker, in "Examples of Gothic Architecture," 3rd series, part iii.

**BINKNOLL, or BYNOLL.** Under the down between Cliff Pypard and Wroughton. A chapel here is named in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, A.D. 1291, as a Rectory worth £3 6s. 8d., belonging to the Prior of St. Denis, Southampton. It is also named in the Nonarum Inquis. A.D. 1340.

**BIRDLYME.** See Burgelon, *infra*.

**BOWDON**, in the parish of Lacock. Aubrey (c. 1660) mentions that in the old manor house there was "a little chamber chapell yet remaining, with the crucifix in the window." The old house was taken down about 1770.

**BOYTON**, (Hundred of Heytesbury.) A chantry in the parish church called in 1326 a "Presbiteratus." It was probably founded by the Giffard family, and is described in Sir R. C. Hoare's Heytesbury, p. 206.

**BRADENSTOKE Priory** of Black Canons, dedicated to St. Mary, (Hundred of Kingsbridge.) Part of the priory remains, but the church belonging to it was destroyed. Some glazed tiles forming probably part of the floor of it, were dug up a few years ago in the ground behind the house, on the south side. The founder was Walter of Salisbury, c. 1242.

**BRADFIELD**, in Hullavington parish, (Hundred of Malmesbury.) At an old manor house here Aubrey says, "the chapel stood;" but there are now no remains of it.

**BRADFORD ON AVON**, (Hundred of Bradford on Avon.) In this town we have notices of six old ecclesiastical buildings, besides the parish church.

1. The very ancient **MONASTERY of St. Lawrence**, founded by St. Aldhelm, A.D. 705, given to Shaftesbury Abbey, A.D. 1001. Any chapel in it, may perhaps have been succeeded by
2. The **ANCIENT SAXON CHURCH**; still standing on the north

side of the parish church, and with ground about it called the Abbey yard. Of this a full description and drawings are given by the Rev. W. H. Jones, Wilts Arch. Mag. vol. v., 247.

3. Tory Chapel of Our Lady, supposed to be called from the Tor, or high hill on which it stands: or perhaps a corruption of "Ora-tory." This little chapel, of which some portion is left, is built over a noble spring of water, called "Lady well," which supplies the town. For drawing and description, see Wilts Arch. Mag. v., 35.

4. ST. OLAVE'S (destroyed.) See ditto.

5. ST. CATHARINE'S (destroyed). See ditto.

6. CHAPEL ON THE BRIDGE, still remaining. See view and description, Wilts Mag. v., 37.

In the parish church were two chantries: the first endowed 7 Hen. V. by Reginald Halle, at the altar of St. Nicholas; the other, Horton's chantry, of which William Furbner was incumbent 1 Edw. VI.: the clear value being £11 5s. 11d. a year. "This had been founded purposely for mayntenance of a Free Schoole, and for none other intent, which the said incumbent hath kept accordinglie ever sithe the foundation." [Survey 1 Edw. VI.]

BRADLEY, NORTH, (Whorwellsdown Hundred.) In the Church was Greynvile's, or Grevyle's (corrupted to Greenfield's) chantry: Hugh Lloyd was cantarist, 1534: value £6. 7s. a year. — Baltazar was incumbent, 1. Edw. VI. In the church, on the north side, there is also a pretty little mortuary chapel still remaining, erected by John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D., 1443-1452, in honor of his mother who was buried there. The Stafford family were owners of Southwick Court in the parish. See Southwick, *infra*.

BRIONTUNE. Speed and Gervase of Canterbury assign a priory of black Canons, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, to a place of this name in Wilts where no such name is known. The place intended may have been Brimpton, co. Berks, (formerly in the *Diocese* of Sarum), where there was a religious house.

BROMHAM, (Hundred of Potterne and Cannings.) In the church,

a chantry chapel of the B. V. M., and St. Nicholas, founded about the end of the 15th century, by Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand. [Wilts Instit. p. 185.] Worth in lands at Stockley in Calne, Abury, Rockley, Bremhill, and Bromham, £11. 13. 4., less certain small annual payments to Lord Zouche, the college of Fotheringhay, Sir Henry Long, the Abbot of Battle, co. Sussex, and—Grene, Lord of Rockley. William Slade was cantarist in 1534. In 1650, Sir John Danvers purchased "divers lands and tenements that were parcell of the Chantry of Bromham, 20s. a year." This chapel still exists, containing some curious brasses, glass in good preservation, and altar-tomb. [See Kite's Wilts Brasses.]

**BULEA CHAPEL.** This name is introduced here only in order to warn students of Wilts Topography, that there *was no such* building. In "Antiquitates Salisb. (Letwyche) p. 87, and in Hundred of Alderbury, p. 127, (Hoare's Mod. Wilts), it is stated on the authority of an English *translation* from a Latin charter, that Ela Countess of Sarum gave to St. Nicholas's Hospital at Salisbury in A.D. 1227, a certain part of Bentley Wood, (near East Grimstead) "with the *Chapel of Bulea*." Search, and re-search having been made through all sorts of Wilts records for this "*Capella de Bulea*" without success, it turns out by reference to the *original Latin* Charter, printed in Hatcher & Benson's History of Salisbury, p. 728, that the words supposed by some translator to be "*Capella de Bulea*" really are "*Clausula de Ruelea*," viz:—certain enclosures called Rulea, i. e. probably rough leases. So that "Bulea chapel" is a non-entity.

**BULL-BRIDGE.** St. Peter's, near Wilton. A chantry here was founded by one Thomas le Porter, Vicar of Bolebryg: the chaplain to be paid out of an endowment granted by the said Vicar to St. John's Priory, Wilton. (Mortival Registry, Sarum, A.D. 1325.) It was confiscated at the Reformation; the value being then £11 10s. 4d. a year. See Wilton *infrd.*

**BURBAGE,** (Kinwardstone Hundred.) A lateral projection of the north aisle at the east end, bears the name of the Seymour

chapel: but there is nothing on record about foundation or endowment.

BURDON'S BALL CHAPEL, in Ditchampton, near Wilton (close to Bull-bridge just mentioned). This is marked by name on the map of the *Valor Eccles.*: and in that record (p. 100, Wilts) it is stated that there were two chapels annexed to South Newton: viz., Burdon's Ball, and Ugford.

BURGELON CHAPEL, (sometimes called BURGLEN, BURGHLEN, or BIRDLYME); a chantry in Porton Chapel, parish of Idmiston, (Alderbury Hundred): dedicated to St. Nicholas, and probably founded by Lucia Burgelon, patroness of Porton Chapel in 1323 (Hist. of Alderbury, p. 74). Giles Crockford, æt. 50, was cantarist 1 Edw. VI. Clear yearly value 11s. His pension the same. "Never charged with tenths." [Aug. Office.]

BURNEVALE. See Malmsbury, *infra*.

BURTON HILL. See Malmsbury.

BUSHTON, in Cliff Pypard, (Kingsbridge Hundred.) That there was a chapel here before the Reformation, appears from an "Original Survey of Crown Estates in co. Wilts, A.D. 1549," among the Marquis of Bath's documents at Longleat. In that volume is a copy of a lease, dated 12th August, 25 Hen. VIII., whereby the Prior and Convent of St. Swithin's, Winton, granted to Thomas Stephens and others of his family, for 76 years, the site of the manor of Bushton, and all their "store and utensils," including "one pair of vestments, one 'corporale,' one 'subaltare,' one missal, one chalice with a paten of silver, two cruets, a napkin, and a frontal belonging to the chapel, together with the chapel," &c. There is no mention of any payments to a chaplain, or of any services.

CALLOES or CAYLLEWAYS. See Titherton Kellaways, *infra*.

CALNE. In the parish Church were *two* Chantries, both founded by the St. Lo family. In 1 Edw. VI., one of these, then worth £8 9s. 10d. a year, was held by Edward Brewer, and the other, worth £4 3s. 6½d, by John Somerfield. The titles of these chantries appear to have been "St. Mary Magdalen's," and "Our Lady's."



In the Wilts Instit., one Presentation only occurs, A.D. 1537. At Calne there was also a Free Chapel or Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, then worth £4 4s. 11d. In 1 Edw. VI., William Blake aged 26 years was Incumbent. "*Mem.* The said Incumbent is no preest: but had the said Pryory or Free Chapel given hym for his exhibition, to fynd hym to the Schole." (Augm. Off.)

In or near the *North Field* at Calne is ground called "*The Armitage*," which is perhaps a corruption of Hermitage.

CHADENWYCHE. See Mere, *infra*.

CHALFIELD, LITTLE or WEST, (near Bradford on Avon.) The little Church *now standing* close by the interesting old manor house of Chalfield is the parish Church of *Great Chalfield*. A small district adjoining is called *Little Chalfield*, which, it seems, once had a church or chapel of its own. Great Chalfield church, now standing, is not much larger than a good sized room. The church of Chalfield *Parva* must have been very small indeed. The late Rector of Chalfield, the Rev. Richard Warner, says, (in *Gent. Mag.*, March, 1838) that Little Chalfield belonged to Sherborne Abbey, co. Dorset. This is incorrect. He was misled by a similarity of names (Bradford, &c.) in the two counties of Dorset and Wilts. The patronage of Little Chalfield, from A.D. 1362 to 1537, (when it disappears,) was in the lay families of Percy, Rous of Imber, co. Wilts, John Boorne, John Westbury, and Hawise Westbury his widow. There are no remains of the building.

CHAPEL KNAP, in Corsham parish, (Hundred of Chippenham.)

In A.D. 1519 the Tropenell family had the manor of Neston, with the chapel of St. John Baptist, and a close adjoining in the Ridge in Neston. Of this chapel (destroyed and forgotten), I was first made aware by some extracts shown to me that had been taken by a Mr. Waldron many years ago, out of the "*Book of Tropenell*," a MS. volume (relating to the estates of that old Wilts family) which has been long lost sight of, but was in the custody of Mr. Dickinson, of Bowdon, in 1744. Further evidence has been since met with, viz., among the

Charters in the British Museum. In "Addit. MS. 6363, fol. 175," it is mentioned that the Tropenells had in 1519, "the manor of Neston, with the chapel of St. John Baptist there, and close adjoining in the Rygge, in Neston." And "Add. MS. 5140," is a Latin deed, the substance of which in English is as follows:—

- 15 Hen. VIII., AD. 1523, 5th June. Thomas Tropenell grants to Thomas Englefield, Serjeant-at-Law, William Gale, and others. "All his manor of Great Chalfield, &c.: also all his lands, &c., in New Sarum, Fisherton Aucher, Hertham in the parish of Cosham, Neston Cosham, and Cosham londe, *with the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, and close adjoining in Le Rigge in Cosham londe, &c.* To the use of the said Thomas Tropenell and his heirs for ever, for the fulfilment of the purposes of his Last Will. *Endorsed, 'Delivery and seisin had 1 July by John Howell, Atty.'*"

CHAPEL PLAYSTER, between Corsham and Bradford. The name is probably Playstow, meaning an open place for village recreations. This chapel which is within the parish of Box, near the meeting of six different roads, by the way-side at the end of Corsham Ridge, is still standing. It is 29 feet long by about 9 feet wide, has a chancel, north transept, nave and little bell-cot, with a porch and holy water stoup. Its real history is not known, but the tradition about it in Aubrey's time (c. 1660). was that it had been a sort of way-side oratory, with small lodging house attached, for pilgrims travelling to Glastonbury. This is not improbable, for the same thing occurs in other parts of England, and in other countries, as in Spain. "Pilgrims to St. James of Compostella being very numerous and sometimes hindered by the difficulties of the journey, and the roughness and barrenness of those parts, the canons of St. Eloy with a desire of remedying these evils, built in many places along the whole road which reached as far as France, hospitals for the reception of Pilgrims." [Cary's Dante iii., 253.] The word "hospital," now confined in England to public receptacles for sick, originally meant a house for reception of guests: an inn. For more about Chapel Playster, see Wilts Collections, Aubrey & Jackson, p. 59.

CHARLTON, between Devizes and Pewsey, (Hundred of Swan-

borough.) At Charlton was an Alien Priory Cell to the Premonstratensian Abbey of L'isle Dieu, which was founded by Reginald de Pavely, A.D. 1187: and he being a great Wilts landowner, added to its support by some of his property in this county. On suppression, temp. Rich. II., Charlton Cell was given to St. Katharine's Hospital, near the Tower, London. Eton College had it for seven years, temp. Hen. VI. A grant to the Canons of Windsor, in Edw. IV., had no effect, owing to a prior grant to Fotheringhay College: with which, at the Dissolution, it was sold to Sir William Sherington.

Charlton Church (St. Peter's), was formerly a chapelry of Upavon: and Upavon Church, belonged (as an Alien Cell) to St. Wandragesil's in Normandy. When taken, upon suppression, from the Norman House, Upavon Church was given to Ivy Church monastery in Wilts, 1 Hen. VI. Charlton Vicarage is now in the gift of Christ Church, Oxon.

A small chapel on the north side of the nave of Charlton Church, was (according to an inscribed brass now against the wall) "Edefied by William Chaucey, who died A.D. 1424, and was there buried." A piscina in the wall shows that there was once an altar: but there is no record to throw further light upon its history. [See Kite's Wilts Brasses, p. 49.]

CHELWORTH, near Cricklade, (Hundred of Ditto.) A ruined chapel here is mentioned in a grant by Walter Camme, Abbot of Malmsbury, c. 1361. "Two crofts near the decayed chapel of Chelewrden on the westside, called Church-croftes, [apud fractam Capellam de Chelewrden ex parte Occidentali quæ Church-croftes appellantur." [See Mr. J. Y. Akerman's paper, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii., 1857, p. 264.]

CHEVERELL, LITTLE. (Swanborough Hundred.) In the parish church was a chantry of St. Mary. The first patron named is Sir Alexander de Cheverell, A.D. 1297. [Wilts Inst.] It afterwards belonged to successive owners of certain property in the parish—Pyke, Courtenay, St. Lo, and Botreaux.

CHILTON FOLIOT, (Kinwardstone Hundred, near Hungerford.) In the church was a chantry which, A.D. 1335, "William de Stapleton

obtained from the Lady Alice de Lisle, patroness of the church. [Wilts Instit., p. 31.]

CHIPPENHAM, (Hundred of Ditto.) In the parish church, St. Andrew's, were two chantries. The chapels still remain.

1. ST. MARY'S, at the east end of the south aisle, founded by Walter, Lord Hungerford, K.G., 1442. John Salwey was Chaplain, 1459, Thomas Clerk, 1494, William Pole, 1534, and Richard Whygmore, 1547, when it was dissolved, and the lands belonging to it were sold to Henry Goldney, being then worth £11 0s. 12d. a year.
2. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. This was part of the property of Monkton Farley Priory. The priory was granted to Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, (the PROTECTOR): but St. John's chantry, worth then £5 a year, was bought by Mr. Berwick, of Wilcote (the Earl's steward). On the south side of the church is a chapel which may have been St. John Baptist's: but it rather seems to have been built by the Beauchamps of Bromham, and bears still the name of their successors the Bayntons.

There was a third endowed priest, the chaplain of the fraternity or brotherhood of St. Katherine, but the site of any chapel or altar of this dedication is not known. The last Chaplain was John Jekell, in 1547, at 80 years. Value £4 9s. 11d. These lands were also bought by Mr. Henry Goldney. The priests of these three chantries assisted the Vicar of Chippenham in the administration of the sacraments.

An ancient stone was found in the floor of the Parish Church in 1847, mentioning "Clerk and Alice his wyfe" as founders of a chantry, the particulars of which are lost.

CHISBURY. See Bedwyn Great, *supra*.

CHISENBURY, in Enford parish, (Elstub and Everley Hundred.) "The chapel hath been down many years." [Report prefixed to the *Valor Eccles.*]

CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS, (Hundred of Heytesbury.) In this parish, Walter D'Eureux, owner of Chitterne manor, gave (*inter alia*) to the priory of Bradenstoke which he had founded, the Free Chapel of St. Andrew de Cettra, (Chitterne). His son Patrick



recovered it from the monks in exchange for land at Wilcote: but at a later period Ela D'Eureux, Foundress of Lacock Abbey, Countess of Sarum, and wife of William Longespée, restored it with certain lands to Bradenstoke. The chapel was in existence in 1341, (15 Edw. III). It is called in Tanner, the Chapel of Chitterne. There is at Chitterne All Saints, an old gabled building with an ornamented gateway adjoining it, but of much later date: formerly the Michell's, now Mr. Hayward's. Behind this old building some stone coffins have been dug up, and there is a belief that the chapel stood upon that spot.

In the parish church, Edward Morgan, (Lessee of the lands then belonging in the parish to Lacock Abbey) founded in 20 Hen. VIII. a Chantry Chapel, worth £6 13s. 4d. a year. This may have been a small building that stood on the north side. The Rectory belonged to the College de Valle, or Vaux, of of Sarum. On the floor of the chancel have been lately found encaustic tiles bearing the arms of Simon Sydenham, Dean of Sarum 1418, and William Alnewyke, Archdeacon of Sarum 1420 (a cross flory). The College de Vaux was in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum.

**CHITTERNE ST. MARY'S.** This Rectory was appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum before 1291. In this church also was a small Chantry Chapel; founder unknown.

**CHITTOE**, near Bromham, (Hundred of Potterne and Cannings.) There was a chapel here in A.D. 1534, towards which the Vicar of Bishops Cannings paid to the Rector of Bromham 6s. 8d. per annum. [Valor Eccles., p. 132.] The present church was built in 1845.

**CHUTE**, (Kinwardstone Hundred.) In the church was a Chantry Chapel. Thomas Bridges was cantarist in 1534. Value £3 13s. 4d., paying 7s. rent to the Abbot of Hyde. [Valor Eccles.] Both Vicarage and Chantry are marked on the map in the Valor Eccles.

In the house of John Collins, Esq., of Chute, there was a Private Chapel: at the consecration of which, by Seth Ward,

Bishop of Sarum, a sermon was preached 25th September, 1673, by Joseph Kelsey, B.D., Rector of Newton Tony, in Wilts.

CLARENDON PALACE, near Salisbury, (Hundred of Alderbury.)

This was a favourite country residence of several of our early Kings: but by which of them it was originally built is not certainly known. It had a Chapel of All Saints founded by Hen. II., in which the ministrations were supplied by the Canons of Ivy Church, a monastery adjoining the pale of Clarendon Park. A new chapel was built, temp. Hen. III. A font is mentioned in 35 Hen. III., A.D. 1250-1. Sir R. C. Hoare (Alderbury, p. 152), has some curious particulars about the paintings and other embellishments of the Royal Chapel. In 1272 (1 Edw. I.) there were in the palace two chapels, one for the King, the other for the Queen.

CLATFORD, (Hundred of Selkley, near Marlborough.) An Alien Priory, belonging to St. Victor en Caux in Normandy, founded temp. Will. I. by Sir Roger Mortimer. On suppression it was granted to Eton College, but went afterwards by exchange to the Protector Duke of Somerset.

A chapel is mentioned as here in A.D. 1441-2. "20 Hen. VI. John Wodeford of Marlborough took away a certain stone in front of the altar in Clatford Chapel, worth 40d., and carried it to Marlborough." [Jones's Index, Inq. ad q. damnum, p. 384.]

CODFORD ST. MARY, (Hundred of Heytesbury.) In connection with Codford Church was a HERMITAGE. Of these solitary institutions, we have historical evidence in a few other parishes in Wilts (as at Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury): traditions of them in many. A Religious Hermit was however, not the ideal tenant of a cave on a hill side or in a forest, living on roots and berries: but (to use Dr. Ingram's words in his "Memorials of Codford Church," from which the following account is borrowed) "Hermits had public duties to perform. They were not permitted to retire from the world and avoid its burthens at their own will and pleasure, under the pretence of

spiritual abstraction." Sometimes they lived in little chapels on bridges, or by the way-side: receiving offerings at the shrine, which they were bound to collect and devote to the repair of the bridge, the road, or the chapel.

A royal license of Mortmain was required for the foundation of the hermitage at Codford. This in the original Latin is printed at the end of Sir R. C. Hoare's Heytesbury. Its substance in English is thus:—

Rot. Pat. 10 Edw. II. "For our Brother Henry Marsh the Hermit."

"Know ye, that we of our special grace, &c., have given license to our beloved Oliver de Ingham, to assign two acres of land in East Codford, in a place called Crouchland, to our beloved brother in Christ, Henry de Marey's Chaplain and Hermit, to construct anew in that place a chapel in honour of the Holy Cross, and houses fit for habitation, in order to celebrate therein Divine Service every day for the souls of our predecessors, and those of the predecessors of the said Oliver." (The rest is merely formal.) In testimony, &c., witness the King himself at Westminster the 6th day of June (1317).

Sir R. C. Hoare says [Heytesbury, p. 231] that east of the village is a projecting point of the down, clothed with wood on the side towards Codford, round the outsides of which are eight venerable yew trees. This in old maps is called Hermitage Hill: and it was commonly supposed that upon that inclement spot dwelt Henry de Mareys. But Dr. Ingram suggested that the remains of an old house close to the church, of which no better history could be given, had been the Hermitage: the land on the hill being the two acres assigned for maintenance. For female hermits, or Anchoritesses, see Preshute, *infra*.

COMBE, in Enford parish, (Elstub and Everley Hundred.) There is in Harleian MS., No. 1623, p. 17 (British Museum), a Deed about this chapel, in which the name of Robert Dyngley, Lord of the Manor of Fittleton is mentioned. The site of the chapel is still visible, and a field bears the name.

CORSHAM, (Hundred of Chippenham.) There is much indistinctness about the ancient ecclesiastical establishments here. Mention is made of an Alien Priory, dependent as a Cell upon St. Stephen's at Caen, to which the Rectorial tithe belonged. Also of another (but query if it were not the same), a Cell to the monastery of Marmoustier at Tours. Corsham Rectory was afterwards given to the monastery of Syon in Middlesex, and ultimately to Philip Moore.

Of a "Nunnery" at Corsham, traditionally talked of by the inhabitants in Aubrey's time, [see Tanner, note, p. 602] there is no known history. The same may be said of a "Chapel of St. Bartholomew," imagined to have been "at the north end of the church-yard." The parish church is dedicated to that Saint.

The north chancel in the parish church is sometimes called "Hanham's Aisle," from a family of that name formerly owners of Neston in this parish. But it was no doubt built by the Tropenell family, still earlier owners of Neston. It is described in Wilts Collections, Aubrey & Jackson, p. 81, 82. I have never seen any notice of any endowment of this chapel.

"OUR LADY LANDS." A benefactor, whose name has not survived, gave, before the Reformation, certain lands by feoffment "to the finding of a priest within the parish church of Corsham to assist the Vicar: which lands were given for that intent because the vicarage was so small a living that he was not able to hire a curate to keep him." In 1547 (1 Edw. VI.) William Lewys, aged 60 years, was this stipendiary Incumbent. He was called "Our Lady's Priest," and performed divine service, said masses, &c. in the church and chapel there for the soul of the said benefactor. A chalice, and other goods and ornaments belonging to this service were in the hands of the feoffees of the lands in 1547.

These lands are well known in Corsham as the "Feoffee Lands." The income arising from them has been for many years applied, not to the purpose for which they were origin-



ally given, but to three fresh uses, viz:—the repair of the parish church, the maintenance of the poor, and the repair of bridges.

The chapel of St. John Baptist, formerly at Chapel Knap in this parish, has been mentioned above.

In the Alms-house at Corsham founded by Margaret, Lady Hungerford, who died 1672, is a chapel for the use of the alms-people. It is mentioned in the original regulations of the foundress.

CORSLEY, near Warminster. “Kingston Court Chapel” in this village, was anciently a chapel belonging to the estate of the Kingstons, a Knightly family owners here. It afterwards belonged to St. John’s Hospital, Wilton. In 37 Hen. VIII. (1545-6), it was under lease for 41 years to John Holwey. In 13 Eliz. (1570), John Dyshe, Prior of St. John’s, Wilton, and the brethren and sisters of the same, leased it to John Medlicott of Bishopstrow, near Warminster, who under-let it 12th August, 18 Eliz., to Thomas Thynne of Longbridge Deverell. (*Paper at Longleat.*)

In 13 Eliz. (1589), Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley Castle, was owner (by purchase from Edward Boughton, Esq.) of the manor of Corsleigh Kingston, alias Little Corsleigh. In his Rent Roll of that year (in my possession), it is stated that whereas the great tithes of little Corsley were payable to a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, the farmer of Little Corsley further paid one acre of corn yearly, “which acre hath been paid in tyme paste as it hath been reported, for that the same Prebender shoulde come to *Lytle Corsleigh Chappell* and sey certeyne masses to the number of Twenty and foure every yeare, and also Foure sermons every yeare.” Some more particulars may be found in Sir R. C. Hoare’s History of Warminster, p. 64, where it is stated that some remains of the chapel still exist, on a farm belonging in 1831 to Mr. Cope.

CORTON, formerly Cortington; parish of Boyton, (Hundred of Heytesbury.) A chapel founded by the Drewys family was

in existence before 1291, in which year the "Rector's" income was valued by the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, at £2 per annum. He had another benefice. The first institution is in 1304, the last 1395. After being united to Boyton, it seems to have fallen to decay. It is not noticed in the *Valor of Hen. VIII.*: and no trace of it remains. A place called Chapel Hole, between Boyton and Corton, is pointed out by the rustics as the spot where a church was once swallowed up by diabolical agency. Sir R. C. Hoare concurs with the tradition so far as to think that the chapel stood not far from the spot. [History of Heytesbury, p. 218.]

CORTON, (*aliàs* Corston) in Hilmerton parish, (Hundred of Kingsbridge.) The Free Chapel of Corton was, A.D. 1344, in the gift of the family of Russell of Bradenstoke: by whose heiress Johanna, wife of Quatermaine, it was sold in 1434 to Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G. By a Deed of 1442 (a copy of which is in my possession), Lord Hungerford annexed it to the chantry of St. Mary in Heytesbury church. Yet presentations to Corton or Corston chapel, occur in the Wilts Institutions at a later date: and in 1 Edw. VI. (1547), as appears by a Survey in the Court of Augmentations, the Free Chapel of Corton in Hilmerton, was returned as worth £3 6s. 8d. a year: William Standyshe aged 40 years, being the Incumbent. The chapel is destroyed. The site is traditionally pointed out in a field on the western side of Corton farm house, on the slope of the downs. It is named on the map of the *Valor Eccles.*

COWSFIELD LOVERAZ. See Whiteparish *infra*.

COWSFIELD SPILMAN. See ditto.

CRICKLADE. In 1547 (1. Edw. VI.) there was here a free chapel of St. John in the priory or hospital of St. John. The prefect was collated by the Bishop of Salisbury. Thomas Parham, aged 70 years, was incumbent. Value per ann. £4 15s. 8d. It is mentioned in the Rolls of Parliament, ii., 413.: and in Prynne iii., 709, as here in 25 Edw. I. No remains of it are to be found.

CUMBERWELL, now in the district of Christ Church, Bradford on

Avon, on the road from Bradford to Bath. "A chapel here is mentioned expressly in the deeds by which Henry VIII. bestowed the Rectorial Tithes and the advowson of the churches and chapels" (of Bradford) "on the Dean and Chapter of Bristol." [Rev. W. H. Jones, *History of Bradford, Wilts Arch. Mag.* v., 37.]

DAUNTESEY, (Hundred of Malmesbury.) In Ecton, p. 403, and Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 885, this church is entered as "Dauntesey R. (St. James) *cum capellâ WESTEND.*" Nothing is known now in the parish about such ancient chapel, or such name as Westend. The only approach to an explanation that it is in my power to make, is, that there certainly *was* on the far side of the parish, at a small hamlet called Smithcote, a chapel dedicated to "Saint Anne." It was long since destroyed. See Smithcote, *infra*.

DESPENCER'S. A license was granted by the Pope in 1256, to John Despencer to have a chapel on his estate, owing to distance from the parish church. [Rymer i., 610.] Where this was is uncertain: perhaps FASTERNE in Wotton Bassett.

DEVERELL, (Kingston Deverell, Hundred of Mere.) In Sir R. C. Hoare's *Mere*, p. 143, is an extract from Bishop Osmund's Register (A.D. 1099), relating to Mere church, which mentions a chapel at Deverell, belonging to that church. "Item, alia capella apud Deverell, quam tenet Walterus Decanus pro 4 marcis, per 4 terminos anni, et est CAPELLA DE STO. ANDREA, et est de dominico Canonicorum Cenomansium, quorum terram habet Ricardus de Derneferd ad firmam." This "chapel" probably stood in that part of Kingston Deverell which anciently belonged to the Canons of Lisieux in Normandy. [See *Mere*, p. 138.]

DEVIZES. In 1547, a chantry called "the Free Chapel of St. John Baptist" was confiscated, its property being £3 13s. 2d., a year: Robert Peade aged 63 years, Incumbent. Mr. Waylen, the historian of Devizes, says that the present parish church of St. John's was itself anciently called the Free Chapel of St. John: but there is so much confusion of terms in the early notices of the ecclesiastical buildings of

Devizes, that it is difficult to pronounce with certainty what the case really was. For instance, a chantry is mentioned as "within the chapel of St. John the Baptist *in the parish of St. Mary*; of the foundation of Richard Cardmaker, worth £3 3s. 4d." Another in the "parish church of St. John, founded by John Cardmaker, value £6 3s. 4d. for a priest to pray at the altar of St. Leonard within the said church, for the soul of the said John Cardmaker." It is probable that both the above were within St. John's church: and that there has been some verbal error in the accounts and description of them in various returns from time to time. In the same church, on the south side, is an annexed chapel, built most probably by the family of Beauchamp of Bromham: but no account of its origin or endowment has been met with.

In St. Mary's were three chantries: two founded by John Coventry, Junior, Mayor of Devizes in 1436: the third by William Coventry. [See Mr. Kite's account of them in Wilts Arch. Mag., vol. ii., pp. 250, 253.] There were two Hospitals in or near St. John's church-yard: one founded for lepers before A.D. 1207. The Prior of the Hospital of St. John was instituted by the Bishop of Sarum in 1314.

DINTON, (lies in Dunworth, but belongs to Warminster Hundred.) The late Mr. Britton says (*Beauties of Wilts* iii., 327), that "near the site of the present mansion was a Cell or monastic building, for the residence of six nuns belonging to the monastery of Shaftesbury." The manor belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey: but Sir R. C. Hoare, in *Modern Wilts*, says nothing about the Cell at Dinton.

DITCHAMPTON. See Wilton, *infra*.

DOWNTON, (Hundred of Ditto.) In a Survey of Chantries, 1 Edw. VI. 1547, is "Burnell's Chantry founded within the parish church of Downton: Alen Meyrick, aged 56 years, Incumbent. Clear yearly value £3 15s. 4d."

DRAYCOTE FITZ-PAYNE, (Hundred of Swanborough.) This is a small hamlet under the downs, in the northern part of the parish of Wilcote. It was anciently the property of the



Priory of Bradenstoke; and in the Chartulary of that house in the British Museum, fol. 73, "Dreicote Chapel" is mentioned. [See New Monasticon under Bradenstoke, p. 337, note. Also Ecton, p. 406.] Its existence and site appear to be now equally forgotten.

DRAYCOTE FOLIOT, (South of Swindon, Kingsbridge Hundred. The *parish* church of this parish was taken down by an order of Edmund Gheast, Bishop of Sarum, dated 27th June, 1572 (14 Eliz.) A ground plan of it, and other particulars are given in the Wilts Arch. Mag., iii., p. 280: and a copy of Bishop Gheast's order, and some further account of the church in Kite's Wilts Brasses, p. 105.

DUNLEY, (Chippenham Hundred.) On the Foss Road, close to a spot called "The Elm and Ash," in the extreme corner of a field where the road turns off to Alderton, is still to be seen the site of a chapel. [See Wilts Collections, Aubrey & Jackson p. 104.] Like "Chapel Plaister, or Plaistow, above mentioned, Dunley Chapel may have been convenient for the call of pilgrims: for Hugh Latimer says he "lived within half a mile of the Foss way," (at West Kington) "and you would wonder to see how they come by flocks out of the west country to many images, but chiefly to the blood of Hailes" (Hales Abbey, co. Gloucester). [See ditto, p. 87.]

EASTON PIERS (or Percy). This is a small hamlet, within the Hundred of Malmesbury, but now for many years considered as part of the parish of Kington St. Michael, which is in the Hundred of Damerham North. A chapel was pulled down about 1640. "It was but small, and such a turret for two tintinnabulums as at Leigh Delamere, Corston, &c." Aubrey. [See Wilts Collections, p. 236.]

EASTON: Holy Trinity Priory, near Burbage, (Kinwardstone Hundred.) This was a Hospital or Priory founded for the redemption of captives, temp. Hen. III., by (as was said) Stephen, Archdeacon of Sarum: but later landowners, the families of Sturmy and Seymour, were considered as second founders. The church of the Priory was destroyed at the

Reformation. [See Wilts Collections, note, p. 381.] The present church was built subsequently. A note in Wilts Institutions, p. 25, says that Easton Hospital was founded by Robert, Bishop of Sarum: and in the same volume, p. 199, John Seymour is called the second founder.

EDINGDON MONASTERY, (East of Westbury, and in Whorwellsdown Hundred.) Rumsey Abbey in Hampshire was originally the chief proprietor of lands and tithes in the manor of Edingdon: and these profits were applied to maintain a Prebendary, connected with Rumsey. About A.D. 1347 (21 Edw. III.), William of Edingdon, Bishop of Winchester, being a native of this parish, arranged to purchase from Rumsey Abbey its Prebendal estate in Edingdon: which he then applied to the establishment here, of a College, consisting of a Dean and twelve ministers who were to be in residence. For them and for this purpose he built a house, and a large church (the one still existing). To please the Black Prince, who upon his return from France wished to introduce into this country a certain reformed order of religious men to whom he had taken a great liking, the Bishop converted his College into a house of Friars, of the Order of St. Augustine, called "Bonhommes," the Principal of the establishment taking the title of "Rector of Edingdon Priory." At the Dissolution, the Priory church became the parish church. Of any endowed chantry chapels within it we have no account. Between the columns on the south side of the nave is a mortuary shrine or chapel of very small dimensions, erected (as the coats of arms in stone upon it testify) by the family of Cheney of Brooke House, Westbury. [See Wilts Collections, p. 349, 352.]

Leland (Itin., iii., 98) says that in his time there was a chapel and a hermitage on a hill hard by, where Bishop Ayscough was "beheddid in a rage of the communes for asking a Tax of money." Of this hermitage there is no trace now.

ELCOMBE. In the parish of Wroughton, (Elstub and Everley Hundreds. Chantry chapel of St. Mary, Patrons the Lords Lovel, and Lovel and Holand. There are presentations from A.D.

1308, to A.D., 1448. [Wilts Inst.] The chapel was destroyed many years ago: it is believed to have stood in a field opposite to Elcombe Farm, now belonging to the Charter House, London.

ENFORD. (Elstub and Everley Hundred.) Meeting in Stevens's Monast., ii., 501, with a Benedictine Monastery of St. Margaret at *Elenfordesmer* in the *Diocese* of Salisbury, Sir R. C. Hoare presumed that name to have been corrupted into Enford: and accordingly (Hist. of E. & E., p. 19.) has placed the Monastery here, and printed a Bull of Pope Alexander III. relating to it. But Sir R. C. Hoare overlooked the statement of Bishop Tanner (Notitia. Mon. p. 17) that Elenfordsmer Monastery was in Chadelworth Parish in Berks (formerly in the *Diocese* of Salisbury,) and was afterwards called Poughley or Poggele Monastery. The manor of Chadelworth and Advowson of Poughley Priory were given to Ambresbury Monastery 2l Ed. I.

In Enford Church was "Westley's Chantry. The Incumbent in 1547 was Richard Norres aged 56. The Yssues of the same rying on the hyre of 886 shepe, by the yere £7 14s. 6d." [Survey, Augm. Office.] See also Combe.

ESCOTE, ESCOTT OR EASTCOTE [Valor Eccles.], in the parish of Erchfont. In 1 Edw. VI. 1547, was confiscated "The Free Chappell of Escott. Robert Hill, aged 53 years, Incumbent, yearly value £2."

Near Easterton, just out of the high road from Easterton to Erchfont, attached to a modern house built on a farm of Mr. Drax's are remains of an ancient dwelling said to have been part of this Chapel. Above the farm is a field called Chapel Field where traces of interment have been found. The chapel is marked on the map of the Valor Eccles. From 1319 to 1340, the presentations to it belonged to a family of Ashton, lords of the vill; afterwards to the Rector and convent of Edington. The chapel was destroyed. The tradition at Erchfont is, that of the two transepts in Erchfont Church, one was then appropriated to the inhabitants of Eastcot tything, the other to Wedhampton.

EWELME, in the parish of Kemble, (Malmesbury Hundred.) (Called

also Ewen, or Yeoing.) In the Sarum Register, 1661, the vicarage of Kemble is named "cum Capellâ de Ewen, *aliàs* Ewelme." In the *Archæologia*, xxxvii., p. 116, Mr. J. Y. Akerman marks the site in his map and says, "A chapel once stood at the eastern extremity of Ewen. A tradition exists in the neighbourhood that this edifice was destroyed long beyond the memory of man, and that the materials contributed to form the south aisle of Kemble Church, which is still called "the Ewen aisle." Near it rises a most beautiful spring of water. Here, doubtless, were celebrated the heathen rites of the first Anglo-Saxon settlers, until the christian priesthood consecrated the spot, when a chapel was founded, and the spring dedicated to a Saint." The name of *Æwelme*, signifies in Anglo-Saxon, "springs."

**EWRIDGE**; between Biddeston and Colerne, (Hundred of Chippenham.) In the *Valor Eccles.* [Wilts, p. 119], there is an entry under this name among the accounts of Malmesbury Abbey (which had lands here and at Thickwood adjoining), of some small annual oblations "at the image of St. Leonard." But whether the image stood at Ewridge or in Malmesbury Abbey Church does not appear. There may have been some small oratory at Ewridge.

**FASTERNE** (or Vasterne), in Wotton Bassett parish. "Fastern manor and chapel" are named in an Inquis. p. m. of Philippa Duchess of York, wife of Walter Fitzwalter, Kt., 10 Hen. VI. (A.D. 1431). [I. p. M.] Some deed about it formerly in the Chapter House, Westminster, is mentioned in Britton's *Essay on Topography*, p. 22.

**FISHERTON ANGER** (properly Aucher, Branch and Dole Hundred). In 1324, a chantry was endowed "by Stephen le Criour and Matilda his wife in the church of St. Clement, Fisherton Anger. The endowment is in Bishop Mortival's Register." [Modern Wilts, Branch and Dole, p. 160.] In 1547, 1 Edw. VI., John Powell, aged 36 years, was Incumbent. Clear value £5 18s. 2d. per annum. "Mem.—The said Incumbent is no preest, but a layman, and had this chantry given unto



hym for and to his exhibition to the schoole. Continuateth to the schoole *quousque* with the accustomed wages." [Aug. Office.] See also Salisbury, *infra*.

At Fisherton was also a "Hermitage:" (similar to that described under Codford St. Mary, *supra*.) In the register of Bishop Chandler at Sarum, of the date of 1418, Sir R. C. Hoare found a curious document relating to it; the Latin original of which he has printed in his history of this parish. [Branch and Dole, p. 161.] This document was a Commission of inquiry previous to a License being granted to the candidate. The actual place of abode appears to have been a nook of the church itself. The substance of the document in English, is as follows:—

"John (Chandler) Bishop of Sarum, &c. To Godfrey Crukadan and Sir Nicholas Godwyn, Canons of our church, greeting. Whereas our beloved in Christ, JOHN, Hermit, of the Hermitage of Fisherton near Sarum, hath prayed us that we would allow him, being desirous by a life of continence and chastity to attain to a better life, to be shut up in a narrow place of hermitage at the end of the chapel of Fisherton, and there serve God: we, knowing the nature of human frailty, and that the Devil, the enemy of mankind, often causes the pious resolution of a moment to be followed up by regret: but not knowing the said petitioner nor the circumstances of the said chapel and hermitage, nor how far we may be interfering with the rights of owners and parishioners, &c., command you to make inquiry into these things: whether the said John is of good life and conversation: whether he is likely to follow up his vow: whether he was ever betrothed or married: whether any damage would be done to owners or parishioners, by the shutting up of the said John. Let inquiry be made on the oath both of clerks and laymen. Then, should no impediment be found why the said John should not be shut up as he desires, let him be so shut up as he wishes in the place aforesaid; bestow on him a blessing; do whatever else is right and proper, and report the same to us."

FISHERTON DELAMERE. (Of the Hundred of Warminster: but for Sir R. C. Hoare's account of it, see his Heytesbury.) A chantry of the Delamere family in the church was endowed with £6 3s. 4d. a year arising out of Fisherton: which rent was granted in 3 Eliz. to William, Marquis of Winchester. The chantry was on the north side of the church.

FITTLETON, (Elstub and Everley Hundred.) Free Chapel of Fittleton, clear value £3 5s. John Blythe, Incumbent, aged 56 years. (1 Edw. VI., 1547.)

FONTHILL ABBEY. This name is merely introduced for the purpose of saying that there was never any *ancient* endowed abbey, or other kind of religious house at Fonthill Gifford.

FOVANT, (Hundred of Cawden,) South of the chancel is a chantry chapel: of which nothing appears to be known. [Modern Wilts, Dunworth and Cawden, p. 77.]

FUGGLESTON. St. Giles's Hospital, near Wilton. Some fragments of old masonry in the walls of a cottage on the right hand side of the road, mark the site of this ancient building. In 37 Hen. VIII. 1545-6, there was a chapel covered with lead: and John Dowse, clerk, was Master. Its lands were worth £5 13s. 4d. a year. Four poor persons were relieved. The Crown Commissioners in 1 Edw. VI., mark in the margin of their Report, "Thys to contynewe." The particulars, and an engraving of the seal, are given in Branch and Dole, p. 130. Aubrey [Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 73], says "there was this inscription over the chapel door. 1624. This hospitall of St. Giles was re-edified by John Towgood, Maior of Wilton, and his brethren, adopted patrons thereof, by the gift of Queen Adelicia, wife unto King Henry the First. This Adelicia was a Leper. She had a windowe and dore from her lodgeing into the chancell of the chapell, whence she heard prayer. She lieth buried under a plain marble gravestone: the brasse whereof (the figure and inscription) was remaining about 1684. Poore people told me that the faire was anciently kept here."

Joseph Gibbs, an old inhabitant of Quedhampton, wrote

thus to the Rev. William Coxe, 1796 :—

“Sir, Last night I called on Dame Coombs, who is near 80 years of age. She perfectly remembers service being performed at Fuggleston Chapel : was also present when John and Betty Smith were married by the Rev. Mr. Barford who was Rector of Wilton, says there has been no service there for 60 years. John Wicker also remembers, when a boy, going to chapel : the pews were all very regular, a desk and pulpit : both agree as to the time it was shut up : he was at the opening of a well, and saw eleven skulls taken out. The hospital was endowed by Adelicia, Queen to Henry II. (*read I.*), and she lived in the house where farmer Waters now resides. There were two estates near Warminster settled for its support, which Mr. Frost and the Rev. Mr. Barford sold. Frost’s family all came to want, and he was found drowned in a river, not a foot deep, near Harnham.<sup>1</sup> JOSEPH GIBBS.”

Adeliza, second wife and relict of King Hen. I., was daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine. She had the Castle of Arundel in dower from the King, and on her re-marrying William de Albini, he became, in her right, Earl of Arundel.

GORE CHAPEL. About two miles south of West Lavington, near, or probably at, a point where the road from that place is crossed by the old ridgeway, at Gore cross, stood the Chapel of Gore, dedicated to St. John. In A.D. 1347, Robert de Heghtredbury was instituted by the Bishop to the chantry of Gore, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum. The “Chapel of Gore” is named in the chartulary of Edington Priory, in the British Museum, in a deed dated 1359, being a Composition between the Vicar of Market (or Staple) Lavington, and the monastery of Edington. It is named once in the Sarum Episcopal Registers. Standing at cross roads, (if it did stand here) it may have served for the occasional devotion of

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<sup>1</sup> Joseph Gibbs seems to imply that Mr. Frost’s death was a judgement upon him for selling “the two estates near Warminster.” But *St. Giles’s* Hospital never had any there. It was *St. John’s* Hospital, Wilton, that had and still has, lands at Corsley and Whitborne near Warminster. See Corsley, *suprà*.

pilgrims, like Chapel Playster, or Dunley, mentioned above. No traces of it are left.

GRAFTON, EAST. See Bedwyn, Great.

HAME. The name of a chapel, printed on the map of the Valor Eccles., close to Tisbury in South Wilts, is evidently a mistake for Hatch in that parish.

HARDENHUISH, near Chippenham. The old parish church, taken down about 1778, stood near some high elm trees, about two hundred yards in front of the present mansion house. The old manor house was close to the church.

HASELBURY, in the parish of Box (Hundred of Chippenham.) There was formerly a *parish* church, dedicated to All Saints, which stood, as it is said, near the present Haselbury farmhouse, once the manor house of the Spekes. After its destruction, which took place before 1760, it was customary for a new Rector, on induction, to read prayers in a room in the old house. and to have a portion of mould given into his hand in a ground called the burying place. Stone coffins have been found here. [See Wiltshire Collections, p. 59.] Haselbury is named as a Rectory in the Valor Eccles., and in the Sarum Registers the presentations are regularly entered from A.D. 1346. The Prior of Bradenstoke was patron: and it is sometimes called "Haselbury Chapel," sometimes "Rectory." There is still a Rector, (beneficed and resident elsewhere,) but here he has neither church, rectory-house, nor parish (save one farm house), Haselbury being now merged in Box. The duty consists in receiving £10 a year from the owner of Haselbury, and keeping the roof of the chapel in repair. Drayton [Polyolbion, Song xxiv.] speaking of hermits, seems to have had this place (or perhaps Chapel Playster which is close to it) in his thoughts in the following lines:—

"So *Wiltshire* with the rest her Hermit *Ulfrick* hath  
Related for a Saint, so famous in the Faith,  
That sundry ages since, his Cell have sought to find  
At *Hasselburg*, who had his *Obiits* him assign'd."

But Ulfrick's Haselborough was in Somersetshire. See Collinson's Somerset, i., 331.



HATCH, in Tisbury (Hundred of Chalk). Here was a chapel of which some remains are said to exist: but it had not been in use since the Reformation.

HEYTESBURY, (Hundred of Heytesbury.) There is a little uncertainty about the actual number and sites of the chantry chapels formerly in the parish church. Two are mentioned in the Registers of the Dean of Sarum, and both as in the *south* part of the church, St. Mary's, and St. Katharine's founded by one William Mounte. About A.D. 1300, a chantry at the altar of St. Mary in the south part had been founded by Lucy Clyfton, widow of Gaudinus de Albo Monasterio, of which we have the names of seven successive chaplains. This appears to have been the one that came into the possession of the Hungerfords, who first presented in 1408. In 1442, to augment its income, Walter Lord Hungerford united the chantries of Upton Scudamore, and Calne, and the Free Chapel of Corston (now Corton), in Hilmerton.

There has been in Heytesbury church, as it has existed for many years past, no indication or mark of the Hungerfords on the *south* part; but as it has lately been discovered that there were originally aisles to the chancel, both north and south, possibly their St. Mary's chantry may have been in the south chancel aisle.

The only existing marks of the Hungerford family are on the north side of the church. The north transept was certainly used by them as a burying place: and apparently as a chantry chapel. This transept is parted off by a perpendicular screen of stone work: upon which is their usual device of three sickles conjoined. And in a very recent excavation (1866) of the floor of this transept, have been found the remains of an altar tomb of Purbeck marble, bearing the same device, and their coat of arms. In February, 1867, the repairs in this part of the church going on, the remains of a second tomb of Purbeck marble were found in the north wall of this transept: of a somewhat different pattern from the other and without arms, or device. Their chantry of St. Mary's, being

distinctly described as on the *south* side of the church, the origin and history of this in the north transept is a little obscure; no reference to it as an endowed chantry having been met with among many papers relating to them and their property. The Dean's Register at Sarum however states that Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G., mentioned above as owner of St. Mary's chantry on the south side in 1408, also founded a chantry in 1421. This may have been in the north transept. "Mounte's chantry," mentioned above as dedicated to St. Katharine, may have been in the south transept: but this is not known for certain.

There was formerly a chapel in the Hospital at Heytesbury founded by the Hungerford family. It is mentioned in the original Statutes of the Hospital. The custos was instituted by the Bishop, in 1557.

HEYWOOD, (Westbury Parish and Hundred.) The advowson of a chantry *in* Heywood, is named as Sir Reginald Pavely's in 7 Edw. III. (1333), [Sir R. C. Hoare's Westbury, p. 58.] In 1 Edw. VI., the clear yearly value of the "Free Chapel of Heywood" was 53s. 4d. John Blythe, Incumbent, aged 60 years, was pensioned off. [Augm. Off.]

HIGHWORTH, (Hundred of ditto.) William Ingram's chantry in Highworth church, was maintained by an annual salary coming out of the Grange of Studley, near Lydiard Tregoz, value £6 13s. 4d. per annum. In 1 Edw. VI., John Parker, aged 73 years, was Incumbent. Studley Grange belonged to Stanley Abbey, near Chippenham: and in the New Monasticon (under Studley, p. 566), the above sum is mentioned as paid yearly by that monastery to the chantry of William Ingram.

This £6 13s. 4d. is the ten marks, named in the Inquis. ad quod Damnum, 34 to 39 Hen. VI. (c. 1456) as paid by "John, Abbot of Stanley and the convent there, to John Salve, perpetual Chaplain of the chantry of St. Nicholas in Highworth: arising out of lands at Studley Grange, Thickwood (Colerne), and other lands." [Jones Calend. Inq. ad q. d. p. 392.] A chantry house was purchased at the confiscation, by

Reve & Cotton, two speculators in the spoils of the church.

HILL DEVERELL, (Hundred of Heytesbury.) Robert le Bor, 18 Edw. II. (1324-5), founded a chantry in the church of Hulle-Deverel for four chaplains, and endowed it with lands. The patronage he gave to Longleat Priory: but seems to have transferred it afterwards to St. John's Hospital, Wilton. [Mod. Wilts, Heytesbury, p. 10.]

HINDON, (Hundred of Downton.) By the "Free Chapel" of Hindon, was meant the church of Hindon—a chapel of East Knoyle. Certain lands belonging to it were confiscated 1 Edw. VI.: and a full account of the matter is printed in Sir R. C. Hoare's Mere, p. 194 and p. 227.

HORNINGSHAM, Little, in the parish of Maiden Bradley, but Hundred of Heytesbury. There was at an early period a chapel here, dependent on Maiden Bradley church. It is mentioned in a grant by Walter Giffard to Notely Abbey in Bucks., temp. Hen. II. How long it remained is not known. [See Modern Wilts, Heytesbury, p. 49.]

HULLAVINGTON, (Hundred of Malmesbury.) See Bradfield, *suprà*, and Surrenden, *infra*.

IDMISTON. See Burgelon, *suprà*

IVY CHURCH. Monasterium Ederosum, or Ederose, (Hundred of Alderbury.) This is erroneously called "Wichereche" by Gervase of Canterbury: and "West-church" by Speed: sometimes in modern works "*Joy-church.*" It was founded either by Hen. I., Stephen, or Hen. II., for a Prior and four Canons of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the B. V. M. The conventual chapel and all other buildings have disappeared. [Alderbury, p. 179.] This House of Religious men was established chiefly to provide for the spiritual instruction of the inhabitants of the forest, and household of the Royal Palace of Clarendon.

KELLOWAYS. See Titherington, *infra*.

KINGSTON DEVERELL. See Deverell, *suprà*.

KINGSWOOD ABBEY, near Bristol. This was encompassed by Gloucestershire, but was accounted of the Hundred of

Chippenham in Wilts. A house of Cistercians from Tinterne was founded by the Berkeley family about A.D. 1139. The gate-house, and a range of buildings on each side, form plate xii. in Lysons's *Antiquities of Gloucestershire*.

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, (Hundred of Damerham North.) At St. Mary's Priory in this parish, the priory chapel was still standing, but without "glasse, chancell, or monument," about 1670. [See *Wiltshire Collections*, Aubrey & Jackson, p. 145.] A full history of the priory, and a plate of this chapel, is given in the *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, iv., p. 51. The Priest of the chapel had £5 6s. 8d. a year.

KINGTON LANGLEY, in the parish of Kington St. Michael. Here was anciently a chapel of St. Peter: some slight vestiges of which are still pointed out in one of the cottages, not far from the modern little church also called St. Peter's. [See *Wilts Collections*, p. 145. Also *Wilts Arch. Mag.*]

KNIGHTON, in Broad Chalk parish, (Hundred of Chalk.) The south end of the transept in the parish church, now used as the vestry room, and called "the Knighton Aisle," was a Chantry Chapel, founded in Edw. II. (1322) for the soul of John Alwyne of Knighton, and dedicated to All Saints. The Prebendary of Chalk was patron. Mr. C. Bowles, the historian of this Hundred, is of opinion that the property of the chantry was sold to the St. Loe family, two of whom, Sir Edward, 1578, and a grandson of the same name, were buried in the chapel. It had "2 meane bells." [Modern Wilts, Chalk, 143.]

KNOWL. See *Bedwyn*, Great, *suprà*.

LACKHAM, in Lacock parish, (Hundred of Chippenham.) During the time that the Bluet family were the ancient owners, a Chantry Chapel stood within their manor of Lackham "juxtà Lacock." By a deed, without date, one Edward Sweyn charged some land that he gave to the Nuns of Lacock, with the annual payment of one penny for maintaining the lamp of St. Mary within the chapel of Lackham [New Monast.]. In 1308, Sir John Bluet gave to Robert de la Brigg, clerk, for his life



two shillings and sixpence of annual rents,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  acres of arable, and 1 of pasture, in Pensdon, Winterwell, Flexlegh, Elridge, &c. [Brit. Mus. Add. Charter, No. 1533.] In 1346, John de Peyton, in right of his wife (a Bluet), obtained a license for a private chapel in his manor of Lackham [Wyvil Register, Sarum]. The following names of Chaplains occur in the Wilts Institutions:—1349, Stephen Draper; 1352, Walter Fynamour; 1410, William Hunte: the last having been presented by Philip Baynard, then Lord of the Manor. The site of the chapel is not known. In the wall of a building behind Sir John Awdry's house at Notton, are inserted some stones traditionally said to have been brought from it. On one of them is a cross. Another has the arms of Bluet and Baynard.

LACOCK ABBEY, (Hundred of Chippenham.) "Locus Beatae Mariæ," was the name appointed by the foundress Ela (D' Eureux), Countess Dowager of Salisbury, widow of William Longespée the First, A.D. 1232. It was dedicated to St. Mary.

The Nuns, eighteen in number, were of the Order of St. Augustine. It was sold at the Dissolution to Sir William Sharington, who converted the monastic buildings into a residence. The cloistered quadrangle and other portions still remain, but the conventual chapel is destroyed: the north wall of it still forming the south front of the house. Three Priests daily officiating, and a Father confessor are mentioned in the Valor Eccles., as the clerical staff of the convent.

LAKE, in Wilsford parish, near Ambresbury, (but in Underditch Hundred.) The first gift to Bradenstoke Priory by Walter of Salisbury its founder (Will. I.) included the "Capella de Lacha," with all its appurtenances, and one Richard Cotele also gave a virgate of land in "Lacha." At the Dissolution the lands and tythes belonging to the chapel of Lake were leased by the Crown to Richard South of Ambresbury: were afterwards granted to the Partridge family, and in 1599, were purchased by George Duke. [R. C. Hoare, Underditch, p. 137.]

**LANGFORD PARVA**, (Branch and Dole.) A chantry was founded on the south side of the church, about A.D., 1325, by John of Langford, and endowed with lands given to the Prior of St. John's, Wilton, to find one chaplain to pray for the souls of the founder and his wife Agnes. The Jacobean altar tomb now within it, with the letters J. H., erroneously attributed to the Hungerfords, is that of John Hayter who married Melior Marvyn of Pertwood. In 1457 and 1502, the chantry belonged to the Stourton family. They had lands in this parish called Langford Dennis. On the north porch is a shield of Stourton impaling Dennis, and over it, the old Stourton crest, the sledge, or fire-dray.

**LANGLEY.** See Kingston Langley.

**LAVERSTOCK**, near Salisbury. (Alderbury Hundred.) The will of Sir Hugh Cheney of Laverstock, dated 1385, directs the foundation of a chantry in the church there, with daily service for the souls of himself and Joan his wife, for the maintenance of which he bequeathed a messuage and shops in the "Poletria"<sup>1</sup> in New Sarum. [Mod. Wilts, Alderbury, 215.]

**LAVINGTON, EAST:** *aliás*, Market, Staple, Chipping or Forum. (Swanborough Hundred.) A chantry in the church, worth £5 15s. 8d., a year, Thomas Webbe, cantarist, is named in the Valor Eccles., A.D., 1534. It paid 6s. a year to the Abbot of Westminster, and 8s. to Edington Priory, which was Rector here, and patron of the Vicarage. The founder was most likely Robert Delamere, Kt., A.D., 1349. [Wilts Instit., Staple Lavington.] It belonged afterwards to Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand; and to the Baynton family. William, Lord St. Amand, who died in March, 1457-8, desired by will to be buried "in the chapel of the Saints Mary, Katherine, and Margaret." [Kite's Wilts Brasses, p. 37.]

**LAVINGTON, WEST**, or Bishop's. (Hundred of Potterne and Cannings.) The "Beckett Aisle," as it is called, a small

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<sup>1</sup> Hence what is called the "Poultry Cross." "Poletria," however, is not Latin for domestic fowls. It is a mediæval word in Ducange for a drove of young horses.

chapel of perpendicular date on the south side of the chancel, has marks of chapel service, a step to the altar, a piscina, and a niche for a figure or lamp: but there is no record of endowment. It has been used for burial, first by the Auncell, and since by the Beckett families of Littleton, in this parish. (Kite's Wilts Brasses, p. 54.)

The "Dautesey Chapel," is a small late perpendicular addition to the south side of West Lavington Church: the burial place, after 1571, of the Dautesey family, formerly owners in this parish, of the estate afterwards belonging successively to the Danvers family, the Earl of Abingdon, and now Lord Churchill. There is no record of any endowment, nor any indication that it was ever used for celebration of religious services.

LITTLECOTE, near Hungerford, (Hundred of Ramsbury). Ecton mentions "Littlecote, a chapel to Chilton Foliot, destroyed. *"Formerly appropriated to the Prior of Bradenstoke."* In this there is perhaps an error. In the Charters of Bradenstoke Priory [New Monast. No. 2], a William de Lytelcote is indeed named as having given to that house certain lands, but they are described as "adjacent to the land of Bradenstoke." This must therefore have been not Littlecote in Chilton, but the farm still called Littlecote near Lyneham: "Lyneham cum Lytelcote" being named in the Valor Eccles., among the possessions of Bradenstoke Priory.

As to Littlecote chapel, in Chilton: there is in the Wilts Institutions one presentation to it, in A.D. 1344: but two patrons are named, Isabella de Hautford, (which is probably an error for Hankford) and *Robert Hungerford, Kt.* The name of the latter being printed in italics, as if doubtfully, the connexion of the Hungerfords with Littlecote or its chapel becomes obscure. But the chapel is mentioned at a later period. Sir Edward Darell, by will 1528, bequeaths "to his cousyn and heir apparent" Edward Darell, "all stuff, ornaments, vestments, and juells belonging, and now occupied and used, and also belonging unto my Chappell at Littlecot."

The chapel is not mentioned in the *Valor Eccles.*, 1534.

LOCKSWELL, Lockswell, or Loxwell, about four miles from Chippenham, near Derry Hill, on the right hand of the road to Devizes. Henry, Earl of Anjou (afterwards Hen. II.) gave this place, then in the old forest of Chippenham, to the Monks of Quarrer in the Isle of Wight, on condition of establishing a house of Cistercians here, which they did in A.D. 1151, but three years afterwards they were removed by the Empress Maud, to Stanlegh in the vale below. Close to the present farm-house of Lockswell, is a copious spring of water. The ancient name of this spot was Drown Font, in Latin "*Drogonis Fons*," the spring of Drogo, Chamberlain to the Empress Maud. The original name may possibly have been "*Loki's well*:" Loki was one of the deities of nature, always connected by our remote ancestors with water. [*Kemble Anglo-Saxons*, i., 378.]

LONGLEAT PRIORY, (Hundred of Heytesbury.) A small house of Black Canons, dedicated to St. Radegund, founded, it is said by Sir John Vernon of Horningsham, about A.D. 1270: afterwards annexed to Henton Charter House Abbey, co. Somerset. It stood upon the site of Longleat House. There was a chapel of B. V. M., and altars to St. Cyriac and St. Juliana. Coffins have been found. [*See Wilts Arch. Mag.* iii., 283. *Sir R. C. Hoare*, Heytesbury, p. 55.]

MAIDEN BRADLEY, (Hundred of Mere.) In the reign of Hen. II. Manserus Biset, owner of Bradley, established a chapel for leprous women, which was consecrated by Hubert, Bishop of Sarum, on condition that it should in no wise interfere with the rights of the church of All Saints at Bradley. This subsequently became the chapel of Maiden Bradley Priory.

A register of this Priory, unknown to the Editors of the *New Monasticon* and to Bishop Tanner, was lately discovered by me among the Marquis of Bath's documents, at Longleat. It is of the years 1364 and 1365, but very illegible. Two seals of the Priory are engraved in *Gent. Mag.* 1823, part i., p. 305. A third is in my possession, appended to a deed of



Richard Jenyn, Prior 26 Hen. VIII., conveying lands to the Hungerford family. The legend is S. RICARDI PRIORIS DE M. B.; and the arms, those of the Biset family: 10 Bezants, 4, 3, 2, and 1. The family of Husee of Holbrook, co. Somerset, had a chantry in Maiden Bradley Priory, 34 Edw. III.

MALMESBURY. The fine church belonging to the monastery, was partly destroyed at the Reformation. The greater part of the nave was preserved: and by license of Archbishop Cranmer, 20th August, 1541, was converted into a parish church, and continues to be so used. [See Wilts Arch. Mag. i., 249.]

St. Paul's church. This was the old parish church in the time of the monastery. It had become dilapidated: the body of it was finally taken down a few years ago.

In and about the town, we have notices, more or less satisfactory, of seven or eight chapels. In the notes to Wiltshire Collections, p. 261, the names of these given. In plate xxiv. of the same volume, their supposed sites are marked on a plan of the town; and in plate xxvi. views of two, from drawings made before they were destroyed.

1. BURNEVALE Chapel: dedicated to our Lady. This was for many years used as a poor house, and was taken down not very long ago. It belonged to the Abbey. Wilts Collections, plate xxvi.
2. BURTON HILL Chapel: taken down some years ago. [See plate xxvi. ditto.]
3. ST. JOHN'S, near the Bridge: part of a Hospital of St. John: the front is still standing.
4. ST. MICHAEL'S: is named in documents, but whether it stood apart, on the site of the Abbey House, or was attached to the Abbey Church, is doubtful.
5. WHITCHURCH: about one mile from Malmesbury, on the way to Charlton: a chapel dedicated to St. James. [Valor Eccles., Malmesbury Abbey, p. 119.]
6. ST. HELEN'S. At the corner of formerly Milk Street.
7. WESTPORT. The original church here was called St. Mary's Chantry.

8. West of Westport church, in a narrow street leading to the horsefair, an ancient doorway and a perpendicular window are thought by some to have been part of a chapel: and Aubrey reports the tradition of another near it. (See plan in Wilts Collections.) But both these are uncertain.

The Valor Eccles. names as *in* the Abbey Church, a chapel of St. John Baptist, the chapel of the B. V. M., and the shrine of St. Aldhelm: but no notices of any of these having been endowed have been met with. In the list of confiscated chantries 1 Edw. VI. are named, "Lands given for the maintenance of a Priest within the parish of St. Paul: Thomas Washebourne, aged 60 years, Incumbent. Clear yearly value £vii xiis.," and "lands for the maintenance of a Priest in Westport parish. John Wymbole, aged 44 years, 'Stipendiary.' Clear yearly value £v xiiis. ix." The Commissioners report that "Malmesbury was a great Towne, and but two parish churches, wherein be DCCCIX people which receyve the Blessed Communion,<sup>1</sup> and no preests to helpe the Vicars in admystration of the Sacraments saving the said stipendiary preests: wherfore the inhabytants there desire the King's most honourable Councell to consider them accordnglie." But the "honourable Councell" seem to have been rather swayed by a marginal note annexed to the report, "The Vicar's man doe yt well ynoughe."

MARLBOROUGH. No Town in Wiltshire seems to have been more abundantly supplied with the opportunities of religious service before the Reformation than Marlborough.

The Religious Houses were four, all on a small scale.

1. ST. MARGARET'S PRIORY. White Canons, of the Sempringham Order, half-a-mile south of the Town: of Royal Foundation, temp. John: endowed with tithes and lands in the neighbourhood. Roger Marshall was Prior, both of this and of Easton Priory, near Burbage, in 1534. [Valor Eccles.]

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<sup>1</sup>In those days, every one above the age of confirmation who did not make confession and receive absolution in Passion week, could not receive the Holy Eucharist at Easter: and those who did not do so, dying within the year, would probably have been refused Christian burial.

2. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, for a master and sick brethren, was founded in Hen. III. and annexed to St. Margaret's Priory.
  3. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, for brethren and sisters, built before 16 John : had lands in Kennet. A chapel in the hospital is mentioned in Valor Eccles., p. 147.
  4. WHITE FRIERS : on south side of the street, founded, 1316, by two merchants, John Goodwin and William Remesbech.
- ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, or Chapel. Leland names a "Chappel of St. Martyne at the Entre at the est ende of the Towne." The Chantry Commissioners, 2 Edw. VI., mention "the parisshe of St. Marten's in Marlborough," and state that Richard Croke founded an obit within it. The church is not mentioned in the Valor Eccles., nor other Eccles. Taxations, nor in the Wiltshire Institutions. St. Martin's street now leads from the Green to Poulton : and north of that street, between Cold Harbour and Blowhorn Street, about half-way from St. Martin's Street to the boundary of the parish, the church is said to have stood. It had Churchwardens in the 16th century.

Marlborough Castle. FREE CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS, within the Castle. This is mentioned in A.D., 1249, but the first institution recorded, is in 1311. Among alterations ordered in Marlborough Castle, A.D., 1249, the Constable of the Castle was to "lengthen the chamber behind the Chapel of St. Nicholas, towards the priest's chamber, with an oriole." Also "to erect in the Queen's Chapel there (was this a second ?) a crucifix with Mary and John, and the Virgin Mary with her child." [Waylen's Marlborough, p. 50.] In 1397 (20 Rich. II.) the Earl of Hereford (afterwards Hen. IV.) was charged with entering Marlborough Castle by force, and taking thence, among other goods of Hugh le Despencer, "crosses of gold, ebony, ivory, and other ornaments belonging to the chapel, cloth of gold, tapestry, coverlids, priest's wardrobe, &c." (Ditto p. 59.) The Norman font of this chapel, used in Royal Christenings, is supposed to be now in Preshute Church, and

to have been transferred thither on the dismantling of the castle. See a drawing of it in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* III. 239.

In the parish churches were the following foundations:—

1. In St. Peter's: lands worth £5 7s. 4d., for the maintenance of a priest, called "JESUS SERVICE."<sup>1</sup> John Burdsey, aged 65 years, was last incumbent.
2. Another chantry, founded 19. Hen. VII., (1503): "to contynewe for 99 years." Lands worth £8 3s. 9d., a year. John Pitts (or Potter) aged 44 years, was "stipendiary:" i.e. (says the late Mr. F. A. Carrington) the heir of the founder got a priest for as little money as he could.
3. St. Katharine's Chantry is named in the *Valor Eccles.* in 1534. In 1 Edw. VI. it was worth £8 13s. 8d. a year: part of which was a rent of 20s. out of a tenement called the "Angel," belonging to Jeffry Daniell. Thomas Russell, aged 62 years, Incumbent. There were several obits in the church of St. Peter.

In St. Mary's Church: a chantry, worth £10 3s. 4d. a year, founded by Foster and Pengryve. William Lewys, aged 60 years, the last Incumbent. Also another chantry, a Jesus service, and several obits. [See Mr. Carrington's paper, *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vii., 5.]

MARSTON, near Highworth, (Hundred of Highworth.) Bishop Tanner [*Notitia*, p. 608] mentions a "Merton Hospital" in Wilts, as occurring in a Plea of Assize, 54 Hen. III., wherein "one David Bening and others were charged with unjustly levelling a boundary in Chelworth. The jury found that his predecessor had founded the Hospital of Merton, &c." Bishop Tanner in a note, asks "whether this was not rather Merston in Highworth Hundred, being nearest to Chelworth?" Nothing about any Religious House at any Marston in Wilts, has been met with.

MARTIN. See Bedwyn, Great, *suprà*.

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<sup>1</sup>The "Jesus Psalter" consists of fifteen petitions, and the name of JESUS being repeated ten times before each of them, the repetition is made one hundred and fifty times.



MARTON, (South Damerham Hundred,) formerly called Merton. "A little chapel at Merton in the Earl of Shaftesbury's house, is paved with tiles, whereon are annealed or enamelled the coate and quarterings of Horsey." [Aubrey, Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 101.]

MERE, (Hundred of Mere.) The chancel of the parish church stands between two chantry chapels. That on the north side was founded in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A.D. 1324, by John de Mere: and was further endowed in 1484 by the Stourton family: that on the south side was founded by John de Bettesthorpe, Lord of Chadewych, in this parish. These were afterwards called "Forward's" and "Berkeley's" Chantries. The map of the Valor Eccles., mentions three chantries in Mere church: and that record itself says they were all of the foundation of John Berkeley, Kt. In a curious Latin list of the property belonging to one of these chantries, printed in Sir R. C. Hoare's Mere, p. 144, the chaplain's dresses are described as worked with figures of "white birds, griffin's heads, fleurs de lis:" and various coats of arms, lions, peacocks, &c. See also Kite's Wilts Brasses, p. 23.

The Register of Bishop Osmund, who died A.D. 1099, mentions two chapels in the parish. One at Seles (now ZEAL'S) dedicated to St. Martin: the other at Chandeswic (CHADENWICHE) of the same dedication: with a service in each thrice a week. [Modern Wilts, Mere, p. 142.]

MERTON. See Marton, *suprà*. Also "Marston."

MONKTON FARLEY Priory. (Hundred of Bradford.) A house of Clugniac Monks of the Order of St. Benedict, founded about A.D., 1125, by Humphrey de Bohun. Subordinate to Lewes Priory in Sussex. Of the conventual church, nothing remains. Its site was excavated in 1744, and certain discoveries were made, a description of which is given in the Wilts Arch. Mag. iv., p. 281.

MONKTON, in the Deanery of Avebury, (Selkley Hundred.) "Chapel to Overton, *destructa*" [Ecton.]. In the Valor Eccles., Wilts,

p. 131, it is called "the Free Chapel of Monkenton, Richard Betelle (*Bethel*) Rector: worth £4 a year." There are no Institutions in the Bishop's Registry at Sarum. Bacon's *Liber Regis* describes it as a "Chapel, *alias* V." (Vicarage). Both (Winterbourne) Monkton Vicarage and Free Chapel, are marked on the map of the Valor Eccles. In 1 Edw. VI., Thomas Gymlette, *alias* Barbor, aged 40 years, was Incumbent: and the clear yearly value £6 8s. [Augm. Off.]

MOORE ABBESTON. See Whiteparish, *infra*.

NORRIDGE, parish of Warminster. A Free Chapel, or "Rectory," dedicated to St. Michael. The presentations run from A.D. 1313, to 1490. Sir John de Cormayles was the first patron: then the Gascelyn family: then Lye of Flambardeston. In June, 1531 (23 Hen. VIII.), a lease for twenty years was granted to Richard Hill, of the "Chapel covered with tyle, with  $25\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, and the tythe of 39 acres and more, in Warminster, Upton and Norridge." In 1. Edw. VI., William Hill, aged 50 years, was Incumbent: and the clear yearly value was £2 13s. It had a Bell, value 6s. Mr. Hill was "a well learned man, right able to serve a cure. and had none other lyving, savyng one lytell benefyce in Wyltes, of the yerely value of £8." (This was probably Grittleton Rectory, near Chippenham.) Norridge Chapel is marked on the map of the Valor Eccles., 1534. It is now destroyed. (For information, see Sir R. C. Hoare's Warminster, pp. 67, 95, 107.)

NORTON BAVENT. Hundred of Warminster.) On the south side of the church is a chapel, supposed to have been built by John Benett, who was buried in the middle of it in 1461.

OAKSEY. Hundred of Malmesbury.) Aubrey, (1670) says, "In a close adjoyning to the church-yard, are yet to be seen the ruins of an old seat of the Duke of Lancaster's, and a chapell. It is now called Court, and Chapell Close." [Wilts Collections, p. 276.] On the map of Sarum diocese, in the Valor Eccles., the chapel is marked, and in the accounts of Malmesbury Abbey, (Valor Eccles., p. 122.) the income of the chapel

which belonged to that Abbey, is returned as £2 6s. 8d. a year.

OGBOURNE ST. ANDREW'S (Hundred of Selkley). About A.D. 1149, the manors and churches of the two Okeburnes, were given by Maud, daughter and heiress of Robert D'oiley, to Bec Herlewyn Abbey, in Normandy. A cell of monks was placed here. Their property was divided between the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, King's College, Cambridge, and the Charter House in London. No account seems to have been preserved of the monks' residence, chapel, &c. In Ecton's Thesaurus, p. 406, and Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 891, is this entry: "Okebourne St. Andrew cum *Rohee* capellâ (St. Leonard) destructâ." This is no doubt a mistake for *Rockley*: which see.

OGBOURNE ST. GEORGE, (Selkley Hundred.) The Valor Eccles. gives a chantry here in 1534; William Eliott, cantarist; value 66s. 8d. The chapel is at the east end of the north aisle: and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity: and there was an image of the Trinity. [See Kite's Wilts Brasses, p. 47.]

PAVESHOU. An "ecclesia" mentioned in Domesday Book as adjoining the manor of Corsham, apparently in some connexion with the Rectory of Corsham, which then belonged to the Abbey of St. Stephen of Caen. There is now in Corsham neighbourhood no name at all like Paveshou, except Pewsham. But in those days Pewsham was only a forest, connected with Chippenham and not with Corsham.

POTTERNE, (Hundred of Ditto.) A document by William Ayscough, Bishop of Sarum, relating to a chantry in Heytesbury church, is dated 1442 "in the chapel of the manor of Poterne." This probably was a chapel in the "Mansum Manerii," the episcopal residence at Potterne: which is supposed to have been on the right hand side, going out to Worton. In the ground considered to have belonged to the house have been found two rings, and a seal. The latter is in the possession of Mr. Wilkins of Devizes. The device is a very rude figure of a man on horseback bearing a pennon: with the legend

QUE TIBI LEGO LEGE. There is also the small letter *n* by itself on the stone.

POULTON, or PULTON, (in Cricklade Hundred, but encompassed by Gloucestershire.) Sir Thomas St. Maur of Castle Cary, co. Somerset, and of Eton Meysey, founded here about 21 Edw. III. (1347), to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a house of a Prior and two or three Canons of the Gilbertine, or Sempringham (co. Lincoln) Order, endowed with land and Rectorial tithes, worth about £400 of the money of the present day. In the Episcopal Registers at Sarum, the St. Maurs are the first patrons named. In 1340, Thomas St. Maur presents to the "Chantry at the Altar of St. Mary, Poulton." From 1361 to 1409, the Prior presented to the Rectory. In the Valor Eccles. of 1534, Poulton is not registered among monastic houses, but among the ordinary Rectories, though the Incumbent Thomas Lyndwode calls himself Prior. At the confiscation, the Priory property was sold to three persons, Stroude, Erle and Paget; a miserable stipend being reserved, to maintain a perpetual Curacy; the present value of which is only £43 a year.

PRESHUTE. From one of the Liberate Rolls [Waylen's Marlb., p. 34], it appears that in A.D. 1215, King John "for the safety of his soul and the souls of his predecessors and successors, gave unto EVE, the Recluse of Preshute, the sum of one denarius a day, which she should enjoy in free gift so long as she lived, to be doled to her by the hands of the Constable of Marlborough Castle. Dated at Ludgershall, 4 Aug."

This Recluse was a female hermit, sometimes called Anchoritess, anchoress, or Ancresse, of a class frequently mentioned in topographical works. Juliana, the anchoress of Norwich, is named among Ballard's Learned Ladies. There was an Ancresse of St. Helen's at Pontefract, co. York, called Dame Margaret Multone. Whitaker [History of Richmond] mentions a gift to the anchoritess in seclusion near "the chapel of St. Edmund:" which Leland called "the chapel of a woman anchorite a little beyond the ende of Frenche Gate."



RAMSBURY, (Hundred of Ditto.) The Darell aisle, eastward from the north aisle of Ramsbury church, was a chapel dedicated to the B. V. M., built early in the 15th century, probably by the family of Calston then owners of Littlecote. Thomas Halle was cantarist in 1534: and the annual value £8 2s. Sir Edward Darell (mentioned above under Littlecote,) desired, by will A.D. 1528, to be buried in this chapel. His executrix "to burn a taper of wax before the Rood during Divine service for 3 years, and further and longer as his goods and profits of his land will extend." He also desires marble stones with brasses for some of his family. An account of the aisle and of the Darell monuments is given in Wilts Arch. Mag iv., 224. Ramsbury chantry is named in Ecton's Thesaurus. [See Kite's Wilts Brasses, p. 11: also Axford, *suprà*.

ROCKLEY, or TEMPLE ROCKLEY, [Selkley Hundred]. In the parish of Ogbourne St. Andrew's, near Marlborough. John Mareschall gave lands and established here a Preceptory of Knights Templars, 2 Hen. II. (A.D. 1156); which was afterwards given to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. As the Templars, wherever settled, usually had a chapel; (as for instance at Selk, which see *infra*, near Marlborough,) it is very likely that they also had one here, at or near the place now called Temple Farm. Rockley is miscalled *Rohee* in Ecton and Bacon. [See above, Ogbourne St. Andrew.]

ROOD ASHTON, (Whorwellsdown Hundred.) The word "Rode," signifies in Anglo-Saxon, a "Crucifix:" i.e. a cross with the image of our Saviour upon it; including also, when the Rode was complete, the figures of Mary and St. John at foot. When inside a church this group was placed over a screen at the entrance of the chancel: when outside, in a niche, or over the porch, or sometimes on a separate shaft in the churchyard, or even in a village. Places have sometimes taken their name from this feature: as Holy Rood in Edinburgh, Rode Huish in co. Somerset, and others. The manor of Ashton having been anciently property of Shaftesbury Abbey, it is

probable that this portion of it had a little chapel for the convenience of an old manor house here, and of the neighbouring hamlet of West Ashton; both being at a considerable distance from the parish church. This is confirmed by the facts that in 1306, 1389, and 1391, in Inquisitions p. mortem, this place is called Chapel Ashton. There are no vestiges of building, but human bones have been found in "The Wilderness," part of the pleasure-ground at the back of Rood Ashton House.

ROWLEY: or ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM. Two small adjoining manors bearing these names, anciently formed of themselves a small parish on the western border of co. Wilts, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Bradford on Avon. From Westwood, Wilts, in the parish of Bradford, there is a green lane leading to Farley Hungerford, co. Somerset. About half way between Westwood and Farley, tradition places the site both of the church, and of such few houses as formed the parish of Rowley, *aliàs* Wittenham. Another disused lane crosses the aforesaid green lane, and at the point of crossing, in the fields adjoining, may still be seen traces of foundations of houses, &c. The presentations to the Rectory of this annihilated little parish, are found in the Wilts Institutions under the name of Wittenham. As a parish it was annihilated in this way. The inhabitants being very few, and their church very small and dilapidated, Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G., (temp. Hen. VI.) then owner of Farley Castle and all the neighbourhood, obtained leave to unite Rowley, which is in Wilts, to his other adjoining parish of Farley, which is in Somerset. Rowley accordingly now forms the Wiltshire part of the parish of Farley; the river Frome which there bounds the two counties, dividing them. A copy of Lord Hungerford's deed of union is in my possession. There is a part of the adjoining parish of Winkfield, Wilts, which is also still called by the name of Rowley. It is some stray part of the original Rowley, which through changes of ownership, and confusion of old titles, has probably been lost to the parish of Farley: as the deed of

union gave to Farley, *all* that was anciently included under the name of Rowley, *alids* Wittenham.

RUDLOW, (parish of Box.) At Rudlow Firs, on the top of a hill on the high road from Bath to Corsham, about seven miles from Bath, there is at the entrance of Hartham Park, a park lodge, which I have been told by villagers on the spot, was made up about 1820, out of a "chapel" that once belonged to some manor house at Rudlow. But no authentic record of any such "chapel" has ever been met with.

ST. MARY DE RUPE. Mr. Britton in his *Beauties of Wilts*, vol. iii., p. 382, gives from Stow a Cluniac monastery of this title as in Wilts. The great *Cistercian* Abbey of St. Mary de Rupe, or Roche, was in Yorkshire. Nothing has been met with about any house of this name in Wilts.

SARUM, OLD. The following titles and descriptions are met with, of ecclesiastical buildings, in or attached to the fortress, at various times.

A.D. 720, church of St. James. Named in a charter of King Ina. [Letwych's *Antiq. Sarisb.* p. 11.]

Chapel of the Virgin Mary: "long maintained in some part of the fortress, and apparently of older foundation than Bishop Osmund's Cathedral there." [Hatcher's *Salisbury*, p. 709.] Price quotes a charter of Ethelburga, Queen of Ina, granting lands to "the Nuns of St. Mary in Sarisbyrig;" and another of Editha, widow of King Edward, to the "Canons of St. Mary in Sarum." [Account of old Sarum, p. 42.]

A.D. 1092. The Cathedral of Old Sarum, confiscated by Bishop Osmund: of which "Our Lady's Chapel" was still standing and maintained at Leland's visit, *c.* 1540.

Church of the Holy Rood: called in the reign of Edw. II. "the Chapel of the Holy Cross." [Hatcher, p. 741.]

"Parish Church" of St. Peter. Several Incumbents are named in the Wilts Institutions from 1298 to 1412. [Hatcher, p. 709.] Perhaps this was the "other church" of which Leland saw "some token visible near the east gate," in 1540. A charter about the Rector's privileges is given in Hatcher, p. 741.

1381. The Free Chapel in the castle of Old Sarum. "Robert Ward instituted, by exchange with Thomas Erles-toke." [Hatcher, p. 709.]

There was also a church of St. John in the east suburb, of which a chapel was visible in 1540. In the Valor Eccles. this is named as the Hospital or Free Chapel of St. John, *near* the castle of Old Sarum. A house of lepers seems to have been attached to it. [Hatcher, p. 92.]

SARUM, NEW. In A.D. 1219, the year before the building of the present Cathedral, a wooden church was set up *pro tempore*, dedicated to the B. V. M.

In Salisbury Cathedral, there were, at the Reformation, eleven endowed chantries, with their proper chaplains more or less. These were the chantries of Bishop J. Waltham, Bishop Edmund Audley, Andrew Hulse, Gilbert Kymer, Dean, Robert Lord Hungerford, another of his, Bishop Beauchamp, Robert Cloun, Blundesdon's, Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G. (the iron chapel), and Bishop Bridport. Two beautiful chapels were altogether taken away during Mr. Wyatt's alterations, about 1780; viz., the Beauchamp Chapel on the south side of the Lady Chapel, and Robert Lord Hungerford's on the north side.

St. Edmund's. In 1291, the tithes of St. Edmund's were assigned to the maintenance of eight chaplains, to celebrate for the soul of Walter, Bishop of Sarum. [Pope Nicholas Tax.] In the old church which partly fell and was partly taken down, there were five chantries: viz., Reginald Tudworth's (sometimes called St. Edmund's Chantry), St. Katharine's, which stood in the church-yard and had a priest endowed by H. Russell of Salisbury, about A.D. 1500. St. Nicholas, W. Randolph's, and Holy Trinity. The list of all the priests is given in Hatcher, p. 702.

St. Edmund's College (dissolved). This was for a Provost and thirteen priests (though there were never more than seven).

Two chantries were endowed by R. Woodford, in 1347. [Hatcher, p. 88]. The list of Provosts [Ditto 701].

In St. Thomas's Church were four endowed chantries: viz.,



Robert Godmanstone's (two): William Warwyke's and William Swayne's.

St. Martin's Church (old). Leland saw on the north side of St. Nicholas's Hospital, a barn which the people told him was the wreck of Old St. Martin's. Hall [Memorials of Salisbury, p. iii.], doubts this.

Harnham. College of St. Nicholas, or Domus de Valle Scholarum, or Vaux (dissolved). This had a Master and two chaplains. The chapel was partly converted into a residence for the Master of St. Nicholas Hospital. The chancel was turned into a kitchen. The piscina remains. [Hall.] Mr. Hatcher (p. 43) thought that an older hospital and chapel existed here before the foundation of the Cathedral. In Hatcher (p. 701) is a list of the Masters: and in Gent. Mag., 1818, May, a plate.

St. John's Chapel on an island near the bridge: was built by Bishop Bingham, *c.* 1230. It had two chaplains. "In order to secure the stability of the bridge which he had built, by placing it under the constant superintendence of a body interested in its preservation, the Bishop founded this chapel and connected it with the hospital and chapel of St. Nicholas." [Hatcher, p. 46.] In Hall's Pict. Mem. of Salisb. plate xxiii., is a view of this ruined chapel.

A House of Lepers at Harnham is often alluded to, but its site is unknown. [Hatcher, p. 92.]

The Religious Houses in Salisbury were two small establishments.

1. The Dominicans, Black Friars, or Friars Preachers. They came from Wilton and settled at Fisherton. Their conventual church is mentioned. [Hatcher, p. 90.]
2. The Franciscans, Grey Friars, or Friars Minors. They also had a conventual church. [Ditto p. 57, 90.]

SEAGRY, (Malmesbury Hundred.) John Aubrey says of an old manor house here "it was sometime a Nunnery." He was misled (in the way alluded to, in the remarks introductory to this paper), by some traces of ecclesiastical style in an old country

house. There was never any kind of monastery in Seagry itself: but an estate and farm-house in it belonged to the neighbouring Priory of Bradenstoke.

SELK, in Mildenhall parish, (Selkley Hundred.) Here was a "Vicarage" formerly belonging to the Knights Templars: and a chapel, long since destroyed. [Ecton, Bacon's Liber Regis, and Waylen's Marlb., p. 23.] It is supposed to have stood in Mildenhall Woodlands. In 1585 there was a wood here, belonging to the Hungerford family, called "St. John's Throp."

SEVENHAMPTON, near Highworth. A chapel of St. James is mentioned in which was a chantry founded by the Warnford family, about A.D. 1393. See Wilts Collections, p. 158, and appendix, No. xxxviii. The present chapel bears the dedication of St. Andrew.

SHALBOURNE, near Hungerford, (Kinwardston Hundred.) "St. Margaret's Chapel: cum curâ, Michael Topping cantarist and curate," 1534. [Valor Eccles.] The Commissioners in 1 Edw. VI., report "a chapell with cure at Shalborne Westcourte, Edward Blackall, aged 60 years, Incumbent. Clear yearly value £4. He was pensioned with £3 13s. 9d." They add, "Mem. There be dyvers old recordes which testify the said Chappell to be a Parishe Church: and it is used as a Parishe Church, but the very parish Church is but a myle distant from the Chappell." [Augm. Office.]

In the Bishop's Registry, Sarum, there is one presentation only. "1399. Chantry of St. Margaret of Shalborne. Patron, Wm. de Vedast, Prior of Okeborn, Prebendary of Okeborn: on behalf of the Abbot of Bec Herlewyn. Richard Hyote of Easton Grey was presented, exchanging with Ralph Polhampton." There is a ruined chapel still existing.

SHAW, near Melksham, (Hundred of Melksham.) St. Leonard's Chapel (destroyed). So early as 29 Edw. III. (1355), the Dean and Canons of Sarum were bound to provide a Priest to say mass in this chapel for the deceased lords of the manor of Castle Combe. In the Court Rolls of Castle Combe, 1454

and 1460, orders are entered to the steward to see that this service, which had been neglected, be duly performed. [P. Scrope's History of Castle Combe, pp. 221, 249.]

SHERSTON PINKNEY, or PARVA, (Hundred of Chippenham.) Here was anciently a Free Chapel, belonging to the hamlet (which is now united with Sherston). The building has been long destroyed, and the site forgotten. The names of several Incumbents are in the Sarum Registry, from A.D. 1300 to 1640. [Wilts Instit.] They were presented by lords of the manor. In 1 Edw. VI., when confiscated, Simon Shewer was Rector; and the clear value was 66s. 8d. a year. [See Wilts Collections, p. 110.]

SMITHCOTE, in Dauntesey parish, (Hundred of Malmesbury.) A chapel of St. Anne, to which the Dauntesey family presented, A.D. 1326-1443. [Wilts Instit.] The site is not known: nor has any notice of endowment been met with. [Wilts Collections, p. 217. See also Dauntesey, *suprà*.]

SOUTHWICK, in the parish of North Bradley, (Whorwellsdown Hundred.) Chapel of St. John the Baptist. There are two documents in the Chartulary of Edington Priory, which seem to prove clearly that there was a chapel at Southwick Court (now a farm-house of Mr. Long's), about one mile from the parish church. Before these documents can be rightly understood, it is necessary to explain that originally, North Bradley Rectory was considered as a "Chapel of the Prebend of Edington," which Prebend belonged to Romsey Abbey in Hants. But about 1354 this Prebend of Edington was detached from Romsey Abbey, and appropriated to the foundation of Edington Priory of Bonhommes, the head of which assumed the title of Rector of Edington Priory.

The first deed is of about A.D. 1294: (*before* the foundation of Edington Priory.) Its substance is as follows:—

"A controversy having arisen between the Rector of Bradley" (then Prebendary of Edington in Romsey Abbey) "and Adam de Grenvyle" (then owner of Southwick), "about a chantry chapel of the said Adam Grenvyle, in his court of

*Southwyk*: the Rector of Bradley agrees to permit it. Adam de Grenvyle and his successors are to present to the Rector of Bradley, fit chaplains who shall do fealty to the Rector of Bradley, and shall promise to admit none but the family of Grenvyle and their guests. Offerings to be made three times a year in Bradley Church: other offerings to be at the disposal of the chaplain, except thanksgivings of women, which are to be received at Southwick Chapel by the Priest of Bradley himself, or by the other with special leave. For this concession certain lands were given to the Rector of Bradley, by Adam de Grenvyle."

Southwick Court afterwards passed to the Stafford family.

The second document is dated A.D. 1397 (after the foundation of Edington Priory of Bonhommes). By this the head (or Rector) of the Priory institutes Richard of Lokyngton into the vacant "perpetual chantry in the chapel of the Manor of Southwyk" on the presentation of the true patron Humphrey de Stafford, Kt.: agreeably to the ancient covenant above mentioned. Dated from the Chapter House of Edyngdon 5 June. [Edington Chartulary, p. 36.]

By an Inquis. p. M. 1 Hen. V. (1413), Humphrey Stafford and Elizabeth his wife were owners of "Southwick manor, together with the advowson of the chapel of St. John the Baptist belonging to the said manor." There are in Sarum Episcopal Registry no recorded presentations to Southwick Chapel *per se*. In 1578, and afterwards, it appears as "Bradley cum Southwick." It is not known where Southwick Chapel stood, but it was probably close to the house.

STANDEN HUSSEY, or South Standen, in the parish of Hungerford.

South Standen belonged as early as Hen. III., to a family of Hussey: but in Hen. VII., to Sir Reginald Bray. He founded a Free Chapel dedicated to St. Faith, worth at the Reformation 33s. 4d. a year. In the Map of the Valor, it is called a "Chantry of Hungerford Church." In 1. Edw. VI., when confiscated, it was worth 40s. a year. William Pett, aged 50 years, was Incumbent. No presentations appear in the Wilts



Institutions. The building lay a long while desecrated, and was turned into a pigeon-house.

**STANDEN NORTH**, near Froxfield; but in the parish of Hungerford. Formerly called Standen Chaworth. It was granted to the Protector Duke of Somerset, and by him, probably, sold to Sir Anthony Hungerford of Down Amney. It was worth 38s. 8d. a year, and the last incumbent, 1. Edw. VI., was Edward Hungerford, aged 30 years. No presentation in the Wilts Institutions.

**STANDLYNCH**. Parish of Downton. Near the river and site of the former mansion-house, is a small chapel with the date of A.D., 1147 upon it: supposed by Mr. Matcham to have been originally an oratory of the family of Le Dune, ancient lords of the manor. The greatest part of the present building was however erected in the 17th century, and having font and burial ground, it was probably used as a parochial chapel. It is now used for service when Earl Nelson's family are in residence at the manor House. Of endowment or institution of chaplains, there is no record. [See Matcham's History of Downton, p. 49.]

**STANLEY ABBEY**. Near Chippenham. A house of 13 Cistercians, or White Monks, removed hither from Lockswell, (which see): called sometimes from its foundress, the Empress Maud, "Stanley Imperatricis." The Railway from Chippenham to Calne, passes nearly over the site. There is no vestige of the monastery or church, except a few inequalities in the ground. In Bowles's History of Bremhill, p. 83, is some account of this establishment. See also Wilts Arch. Mag., index. It was granted to the Bayntons of Bromham. A few coins have been found. The site now belongs to G. Goldney, Esq., M.P. for Chippenham.

**STEEPLE ASHTON**, (Whorwellsdown Hundred.) The west end of the south aisle is commonly called Beach's Chapel, from a family at West Ashton, but by what right they bestowed their name upon it, does not appear. The north aisle was built by the Longs, the south by Walter Lucas, and the whole

church new, not many years before the Reformation: but there is no account of any chantry endowment. Of the name of this parish it may be observed that when Leland (1540) came here, there was a spire (afterwards destroyed): and he says "The spired steeple of stone is very fayre and highe, and of that it is cawll'd *Steeple Assheton*." This appears to be wrong. It is called in ancient documents Ashton Forum, or Ashton *Market*. The real derivation therefore is Staple: as in the case of Market or Staple Lavington.

STOKE VERDON: a hamlet in parish of Broad Chalk. A chapel of St. Luke is mentioned here by John Aubrey (1670), in his "MS. Remains of Gentilism," p. 144. "The Foresters of New Forest in Hants, come annually to St. Luke's Chapel at Stoke Verdon, with offerings, that their deer and cattle might be blest. I have a conceit that there might be dedicated and hung up in that chapell (now demolished), some hornes of stagges that were greater than ordinary: and the like at St. Luke's Chapel at Turvey-Acton (*Acton Turville*), in Gloucestershire, by the keepers and foresters of Kingswood Forest."

STRATFORD SUB CASTRO, (Hundred of Underditch.) In the Survey of Chantries, 1 Edw. VI., "the Free Chappell of St. John's under the castell of Old Sarum. in the parishe of Stratford. Richard Dunstall, aged 60 years, incumbent. Clear yearly value 12s." Possibly the same as already mentioned under Sarum, Old, *suprà*.

STRATTON ST. MARGARET, (Hundred of Highworth.) Of an Alien Priory here, said by Bp. Tanner to have been given, 20 Hen. VI. to King's College, Cambridge; little else seems to be known.

SURRENDEN, in the parish of Hullavington, (Malmesbury Hundred.) Here are the remains of a better kind of house, built either by the Hamlyn or the Gore family, about A.D. 1560-70. It is now a solitary farm-house, between Alderton and Hullavington, belonging to Sir J. Neeld. Aubrey (1670) says, "the Church or Chapel remaines yet, but decayed." There is now no trace or tradition of it, nor any documentary record whatsoever.

**SUTTON, LITTLE**, near Warminster. The Augmentation Office Survey, 1 Edw. VI., names "the Free Chapell of Little Sutton within the parish of Great Sutton, John Shalden, aged 50 years, incumbent. Clear yearly value 26s. 8d. In 1291, John de Berwick held it, then worth £1 a year." A dispensation was granted to the family of Sir John Kingeston (of Corsley), to celebrate Divine service within the manor of Sutton Parva. [Wyvil Register.] They presented from 1312-1333. Later patrons were, in 1382, Sir Robert Ashton: in 1423 William Fynderne: in 1462, Thomas Kyngeston, "*honestus vir*:" in 1514, the Bishop: and the last, in 1530, Sir Thomas Lysley, and Mary his wife.

**TEFFONT EWYAS**, (Dunworth Hundred.) On the north side of the chancel is a Chantry Chapel: but by whom founded does not appear. Probably by the Husee family.

**TEMPLE ROCKLEY**. See Rockley.

**TESTWOOD**. See Whiteparish, *infra*.

**THOULSTON**, anciently Tholveston, N.W. of Warminster and in that parish. There was formerly a chapel at this place, founded by the Scudamore family. In A.D. 1319 (13 Edw. II.), the Crown issued a monition to the Bishop of Sarum, to institute no clerk to the vacant chapel of Tholveston, there being a law suit about the advowson, between the families of Bavent and Scudamore. Shortly after the Reformation, it was declared to be *destructa*. From the Sarum Registry, *Acta*, it appears to have been annexed about 1437, to the church of Upton Scudamore at the instance of Walter Hungerford, patron, and by the consent of Richard Thrysk, Vicar of Warminster, Thomas Estyngton, Rector of Upton, and the Dean of Sarum. [See Sir R. C. Hoare's Warminster, pp. 15 and 57.]

**TIDPIT**: a tything of Damerham in South Wilts, had a small church and rectory: but this was destroyed about 300 years ago, having been supplanted and ruined (as it seems) by the building of the neighbouring chapel of Marton. The ancient name was Todeputte or Tudpute, Glastonbury Abbey property, held by Sir Ralph de Baskerville, 1255. The Rectors were

presented by the Abbot of Glastonbury, from 1307 to 1511. (Wilts Instit.) In 1. Edw. VI., it was confiscated by the name of "The Free Chapel of Tutpytt, in the parish of Marten. John Holwaye, aged 60 years, incumbent, clear value, 51s. 6d." In the Eccles. Taxation of 1291 it had been £4 6s. 8d. The chapel is destroyed. In the Valor Eccles., Ecton, and Bacon's Liber Regis, it is miscalled "Badpytt."

**TISBURY.** (Dunworth Hundred.) Bishop Tanner says that in the Life of St. Boniface [Cressy's Church History], mention is made of one Wintra, an Abbot of "Tissel-bury," in the kingdom of the West Saxons, about A.D. 720. The manor belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey from A.D. 924: but of any house of Religion being within the parish itself, nothing is known.

There was a Chantry Chapel of St. Mary in the church. At the Dissolution of Chantries, 1 Edw. VI., Thomas Bryger was cantarist: the value was £5 a year. The lands belonging to it were bought some years ago by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and were added to the Rectory of Compton Chamberlayne. [Sir R. C. Hoare, Hundred of Dunworth, p. 238.] See Hatch, *suprá*.

**TITHERINGTON KELLAWAYS**, near Chippenham, (Hundred of Ditto.) An ancient little church here, dedicated to St. Giles, and called in the Sarum Registers, until 1450, "Cayleway's Chantry," had disappeared in 1760. Its founder had no doubt been one of the Cayleway or Keilway family. In Bacon's Liber Regis it is miscalled "Calloes." There is now a little parish church, but on a different site.

**TROWBRIDGE.** Terumber's Chantry. Leland (1540), says, "of later tymes, one James Terumber, a very rich clothier, buildid a notable fair house in this toune, and gave it at his deth with other landes to the finding of two cantuarie prestes yn Through-bridg Chirch. He also made a litle almose house by the chirch, and yn it be a 6 poore folkes having a 3 pence a peace by the week toward theyr fyndyng" (perhaps equal to 5s. now).



In 1 Edw. VI. there was only one chantry priest, Robert Whittacre, aged 42 years. The Commissioners reported him as "a very honest pore man and well able to serve a cure, who hath allwaies kept a Free schole in Trobridge and yett doth for the inducement of children. There was no preeste beside the Vicar to helpe in admynistracion saving the said chantre preest: wherefore the inhabytants there desire the King's most honourable counsell to consider them accordingle." The almshouse charity continued till 1777, when it was lost. The house being in ruins was taken down in 1811. [See Wilts Arch. Mag., i., 150, and x., 240.]

UPAVON. (Hundred of Swanborough), near Pewsey. Here was an alien Priory of Benedict Monks, being a cell, or house subordinate to St. Wandragesille's Abbey at Fontanelle in the diocese of Rouen. How many brethren occupied the Upavon Cell, and whether they had any church or chapel of their own apart from the parish church, is not known. The property belonging to the cell was transferred, 1 Hen. VI. to the monastery of Ivy Church, near Salisbury.

UPTON SCUDAMORE. This chantry appears to have been founded in the north aisle of Upton Church about 5 Edw. I., 1272-3, by Sir Peter Scudamore, who with his wife Margery, was buried in it. He endowed it with a house and forty acres of land: mass to be celebrated every day, and the house and chantry to be kept in repair. In 25 Edw. III. (1349), Sir Walter Scudamore granted to Robert de Bourguyn, chaplain, for daily mass in the same, a tenement called the "Dryehay," and 42 acres of land in Warminster: also feeding for 6 beasts, 6 pigs and 60 sheep, going on the downs and fields, with certain rents of tenements. Mass, "*per notam*," every Saturday. On Sunday, "De Trinite;" Monday, "De Sto Spiritu;" Friday, "Sanctâ cruce."

This chantry endowment does not appear in the list of confiscations, 1 Edw. VI. It had been previously disposed of. In 1442, Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G. obtained leave to unite it with another at Calne, and a chapel at Corton in

Hilmerton, for the augmentation of his chantry in Heytesbury Church. [Hungerford Family Deeds.]

WANBOROUGH, (Kingsbridge Hundred.) The chapel of St. Katharine. This is believed to have stood at Court Close, near Foxbridge, now commonly called "Cold Court." There were in it two foundations. 1. LONGESPEE'S. The founder of this was Emmeline, Countess of Ulster (widow of Stephen Longespée), who died 1276. There were three priests, of whom the superior was called "Custos." The endowment was 100 marks a year out of lands here, and 14 marks a year out of Staple Lavington. This was sold before the Reformation by Francis Viscount Lovell, to William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, for his College of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford.

2. The other foundation was WAMBERGH'S. John de Wambergh, Canon of Wells in 1336, gave the "Custos" 47 acres of land and a house at Colne: two priests were added, to follow the rules of the Longespée chantry. They formed a small college. [See Wilts Collections, Aubrey & Jackson, p. 197.] There are no remains of the chapel.

WARMINSTER. St. Laurence's Chapel. This was originally built and endowed by a family of Hewitt, *temp.* Edw. III. The lands worth £6 4s. 4d. a year, were confiscated, 1 Edw. VI. and sold to one Roberts. They passed through sundry hands and were finally recovered, and transferred to feoffees. In 12 Eliz., Thomas Hewitt of Erlestoke, yeoman, sold some other portions to the feoffees. This church has lately been restored.

At the time of the confiscation (1 Edw. VI.), the Commissioners reported Warminster to be "well peopled, and especially with youth. A place very meet to have a Free Schole: toward the erection of which yf it might please the King's Highness to gyve the said lands, the inhabitants would buy soe much more as should make yt upp Ten Pounds (per annum); which yf it may take effect will doe moche good in all that cuntrey." The King's council seemed to have turned a deaf ear to this appeal.

WESTBURY. (Hundred of ditto.) Annexed to, or partly built in with the main body of Westbury Church, are *five* additions: bearing the traditional names of five families as the respective builders: but owing to the absence of distinct record either of endowment or description of site, it is not easy now to identify each of them with certainty.

*North side.* 1. On the north side of the chancel is the (so called) Mauduit Chapel. The Mauduit family were of great importance in this neighbourhood as lords of the adjoining manor of Warminster, till about the beginning of Rich. II., when they were succeeded by Sir Henry Greene of Drayton, co. Northampton, who married their heiress. In Westbury, Leigh and Bratton, they also had considerable property, and in A.D. 1332 "the advowson of the chapel of the manor." [Sir R. C. Hoare's Westbury, p. 79.] In 1341, a William of Grimstead, lessee of Mauduit's manor, endowed a chaplain in Westbury with six marks: and in 1406 (8 Hen. IV.), Ralph Greene, son of Sir Henry, renewed a long lease of "Mauduit's Manor," and of "the Advowson of the Chapel" to William Westbury, Justice of the Common Pleas. [Sir R. C. Hoare's Warminster, p. 8.] What is meant in these authorities by the "advowson of the chapel of Mauduit's manor" is a little perplexing. There is, on the one hand, no mention or tradition, of any distinct building, standing within the limits of the *lands* called Mauduit's. On the other, there is no record of any endowment by the Mauduits themselves, of any chapel *within* the parish church. Yet without such endowment of land or tithe, the mere nomination of a chaplain to celebrate mass in a *part* of the parish church, would hardly have been called an "*Advowson* of the chapel of Mauduit's manor." The name of "Mauduit's" is at present usually given to this north appendage to the chancel: but John Aubrey (1650) did not so call it. His story, on the contrary, is that it was "built by Two maids of *Brook*" (i.e. Brooke House in Westbury.) The "Two maids of Brook" would fairly be the two sisters, coheiresses of the Pavely family, owners in former

times of Brook House. But, as Brook House never belonged to the Mauduits (who were owners in quite a different part of Westbury parish), Aubrey's tradition (200 years ago) seems to lend no support to the tradition of the present day, which calls this north chancel chapel by the name of "Mauduit's."

2. Adjoining the last mentioned, and forming the end of the north transept, is another, which Aubrey (1650), visiting the church as an antiquary, and reporting what was told him, calls the "Leversedge Chapel." A family of this name were larger landowners on the Somersetshire border adjoining Westbury parish, than in Westbury itself. But they had some lands in Westbury: and in the Chantry Rolls (quoted in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Westbury*, p. 81) it is stated that "The ancestors of Robert Leversage, Esq., appointed owte of certain lands in Westbury, 8s. a year for the maintenance of an obit in the said church for ever." Aubrey's testimony (1650) goes in favour of the current title of this part of the church, so far as to call the "aisle North of the Tower," the "Leversedge aisle:" but here again confusion arises: for he says that "*Paveley and Cheney arms* were in the window." Now, the arms of *Paveley and Cheney* were coats assuredly belonging to Brook House, with which estate there is no evidence to show that the Leversedge family had anything to do.
3. Whether Westbury Church, and Westbury traditions are able or unable to identify and find a place for the chapels of Mauduit and Leversedge, room they are bound to find for a third chapel on the same north side, viz.: for that of William of Westbury, C.J. of the Common Pleas, who died A.D. 1448: because in this case we have evidence, to which even parish traditions must accommodate themselves. In the Chief Justice's last will, (printed in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Westbury*, p. 16) he speaks of a "perpetual chapel in the north part of Westbury Church: which chapel had been very lately built by his father John Westbury and himself:" in which also, "near the inner wall," he "desires to be buried." Aubrey



(1650) gives us no help in finding out where William of Westbury's chapel was, for he never mentions William of Westbury's name. Yet this chapel of the C.J's. is really the *only one* which we are *quite certain* was built on the north side.

4. *South Side.* The chapel south of the chancel bears the traditional name of the "Brook." or "Willoughby Chapel:" and may be admitted to be correctly named: because there was in Aubrey's time in the windows of it, the rudder, the device of the Willoughbys of Brook House. This device was still remaining within the memory of persons still living: and it is much to be regretted that, in modern church restorations, such useful relics of local history are so frequently removed and lost.

5. The other chapel on the south side, forming the end of the south transept contains the large monument of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough. He was owner of Heywood in this parish. This may therefore have been the Heywood chantry which was confiscated 6 Edw. VI. [Sir R. C. Hoare, Westbury, p. 19. See also Wilts Collections, p. 404.] It contains also the monument of William Phipps, Governor of Bombay, who died in 1748 at Heywood House, which belonged to him and was sold by his son in 1789.

WEST DEAN. (Alderbury Hundred.) There was a very ancient chantry in the Church of Dean, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and apparently founded by Robert de Burbach, as it is called "Cantaria Robert de Bourbach," in the register of an Institution in 1342. It was probably founded in 1323. R. de Burbach presented in 1333: subsequently the Bishop. There are Institutions from 1333 to 1417. [Modern Wilts, Alderbury, p. 25.]

WHADDON, in the parish of Alderbury, on the road to Southampton. There was once a church and Rector. In 1318 the patron was Sir Alan Plugenet, Kt.: in 1326, Robert Bluntesdon, in 1334, the Prior of Ivy Church Monastery.

WHELPLEY, in Whiteparish. "The chapel of St. Leonard: of very

ancient foundation. Some fragments are still left. In Hen. III., Gilbert le Engleys held lands in Whelpley, of the manor of Castle Combe, and had the advowson of the Chapel of St. Leonard. Institutions continue to 1538. On the homestead of Whelpley Farm the walls of the chapel still remaining enclose a stable. They are of flint, the corners being interlaced with stone. It stands on a lofty mound, and some terraces near indicate the site of an adjoining manor house."

[See Matcham's Frustfield, pp. 30, 40.]

WHITCHURCH. See "Malmesbury," *suprà*.

WHITEPARISH. (Frustfield Hundred.) 1. Abbeston, *aliàs* TICHBORNE. A Free Chapel attached to the Manor of More Abbeston, belonged in 1311 to Andrew de Grimstead, Kt.: in 1354, to John Turberville: in 1398, to John Bettesthorne: in 1427, to John Berkeley, Kt.: and in 1459, to Maurice Berkeley of Beverston, co. Gloucester. Afterwards to the College of St. Edmund of Sarum. The building has perished. Mr. Bristow owns a piece of land called Chapel Field, where it probably stood. [Matcham's Frustfield, p. 50.] In the Wiltshire Institutions (where it is once called *Albeston* St. James), are presentations from 1311 to 1436.

2. BARN COURT, Free Chapel. In 1 Edw. VI., Thomas Symberd (St. Barbe) was Incumbent: the clear yearly value was 13s. 4d. [Survey of Chantries.] This was perhaps the Chapel of Cowsfield Loveraz, of which Mr. Matcham [Frustfield, p. 71.] says, "Cowsfield Loveries. A chapell endowed with a portion of the tithes, belonged at an early period to this manor: the first Institution appears in the year 1306, under the name of Capella de Covesfield, to which a presentation was made by Stephanus de Loveraz. The last mention of it in the Institutions occurs in 1464, but I know not even to what spot the site of the building can be assigned."

3. TESTWOOD, "Free Chapel. In the said parish of Whiteparish: Roger Gilborne, Incumbent. Clere yerelie value, v<sup>s</sup>., never charged with Tenthes. Pension v<sup>s</sup>." [Survey of Chantries.] This may have been the endowed building to which Mr.

Matcham refers [Frustfield, p. 75] under "Cowsfield Spilman." "A chapel, possibly independent of that before mentioned in Cowsfield Loveries, was formerly attached to this manor, of which the lords had the presentation. Gilbert and John de Testwood presented in 1335: but I suspect that after the purchase of lands by the family of Esturmy it was known by their patronymick. I believe no vestige or knowledge of it remains."

**WHITLEGH.** In 18 Edw. II. (1324), John Mauduit of Somerford (in Malmsbury Hundred), had the manor of Whitlegh, and advowson of the chapel there. In 34 Edw. III. (1360), they belonged to Thomas Bradeston, Kt. The local name of Whitley is found more than once in North Wilts. The place here meant was perhaps the hamlet so called, near Melksham, between Atworth and Lacock. But nothing is now positively known of any chapel at any place called Whitley.

**WIDCOMBE,** in Hilmerton parish. In 1329, there was a Chantry Chapel here, in the gift of John de Langford, then owner of the estate. There is no record of any endowment. Two chaplains are named in the Sarum Registers: John de Parmenter, and his successor in 1339, William de Sleghtere.

**WIDHILL.** On the right hand of the road from Cricklade to Broad Blunsdon, is marked in Andrew's and Dury's map of Wiltshire, "Widhill Chapel," but nothing has been met with to throw light upon its history. Woodhill manor belonged in very ancient times to the Besills: then to Aylmer 1361, to Delawarr 1370, to St. Omer 1404.

**WILTON,** (Branch and Dole Hundred). Leland's statement that Wilton once possessed twelve churches, has been sustained by the researches of Sir R. C. Hoare who supplies the following list. [Branch and Dole, p. 75.]

1. **ST. EDITH.** Conventual Church of Wilton Abbey; on the site of (now) Wilton House. In 1383, there were nine chaplains in the service of the monastery. In 1534 [Valor Eccles.] the number was three: viz., the Deacon, the Epistolar, and the Chaplain of the chantry. The latter was probably the

cantartist of the foundation of Matilda Bockland and Sibil Aucher, Prioresses. [Valor Eccles., 112.]

2. ST. MARY'S, Brede Street : lately the parish church ; some of the nave arches have been left standing.
  3. ST. MICHAELS, South Street. The exact site of it is not known. Institutions to it continue to A.D. 1498. The last patron was Dartford Priory, Kent.
  4. HOLY TRINITY. Site unknown. The last Institution was in 1465 : the Priory of St. Denys, Southampton, being patron.
  5. ST. NICHOLAS, WEST STREET. Institutions to A.D. 1393. It was in ruins before 1435, when the parish was united to St. John's Priory, Wilton.
  6. ST. NICHOLAS IN ATRIO. In ruins in 1366. United to St. Michael's in Kingsbury (see below), in 1435. Rebuilt 1445. The Abbess nominated, without episcopal institution. It passed away as Abbey property at the Dissolution.
  7. ST. MARY, WEST STREET. The Abbess was patron. The last Institution 1420. Service dropped in 1425. United 1435, to St. John's Priory, Wilton. Site supposed to be in the garden belonging, 1825, to Mr. Seward.
  8. DITCHAMPTON, OR ST. ANDREW'S Rectory, Wilton. United, 1564, to St. Mary's Rectory. Site not known.
  9. BULBRIDGE, St. Peter's. The Abbess, Rector. Institutions from 1381. The Vicarage was united to St. Mary's. Site unknown. [For "Porter's Chantry," see Bulbridge, *suprá*.]
  10. NETHERHAMPTON, ST. KATHARINE'S. A donative : no Institutions. There is a church still at Netherhampton.
  11. ST. MICHAEL'S in Kingsbury : in the patronage of the Prior of St. John's, Wilton. United to St. Nicholas in Atrio. Site unknown.
  12. ST. EDWARD'S. Returned in 1383 as a Rectory in Wilton : but nothing else known about it.
- ST. JOHN'S PRIORY, or Hospital, had a chapel. Its revenues from land were £18 a year, in 1 Edw. VI. Certain estates still survive, and a Prior to enjoy them : but the chapel, and some other parts of the building are used as cottages.



ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL. This had a chapel covered with lead. The clear annual value was £6, 1 Edw. VI.; and John Dowse, clerk, was Master.

Black Friars are said to have been at Wilton.

*St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital.* A tradition of such a house is mentioned by John Aubrey: but nothing has been discovered about any such place. If it ever existed it was lost before the Reformation.

WITTENHAM. See Rowley, *suprá*.

WOODHILL, or WOODHULL, in parish of Clyff Pypard. In 1274 (3 Edw. I.), there was a chapel with Rectory, belonging to the Prioress of Ambresbury. [Nonar. Inq., p. 162.]

WOOTTON BASSET, (Kingsbridge Hundred.) A Priory or Hospital of St. John Baptist, founded A.D. 1266, by the Despencer family. The custos was instituted by the Bishop. United to Bradenstoke Priory in Hen. IV. [See Wilts Collections, p. 203.] In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, A.D. 1391, the head of the house is called "Prior de Wotton in Bradenstoke." He had at Quedhampton near Wotton, 10s. a year.

WRAXHALL, NORTH. In this church was an endowed chantry, with a chaplain; originally founded (probably) by a Sir Godfrey de Wrokesdale: and afterwards in the patronage of successive lords of the manor. At the Confiscation, 1 Edw. VI., the clear yearly value was 48s. 8d. The Incumbent then was William Spencer, "a student in Oxford." The Wilts Institutions speak of two chantries here, St. Mary's (1331), and All Saints (A.D. 1390). The chaplains to both were instituted by the Bishop.

WRAXHALL, SOUTH. In this parish, a few hundred yards from the old manor house of the Longs, is a farm-house, which contains some very good remains of a chapel. This was St. Audoen's, or *vulgó* St. Tewen's. (ST. OWEN was a canonized Bishop of Rouen, A.D. 683.) This chapel, with certain lands and tithes, was purchased under the name of St. Tewen's, by the Longs, in 1629, from Henry Thynne and Edmund Pike. Part of the property belonging to the chapel of St. Tewen's,

is described as tithes on "Barley's and Hussey's lands." There used to be anciently a place in Wraxhall parish, called "Berley's or Barley's Court," which belonged to the Hussey family 1476, who succeeded to it by marriage with an heiress of Blount of Cumberwell, Shockerwick and Bitton. Thomas Blunt, who died 1447, had married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Berlegh. The family of Berlegh had lands at Bath Hampton, also about Bradford and Cumberwell, &c. As *Berlegh's Court* in Wraxhall provided part of the maintenance of St. Audoen's Chapel, and the first chaplain on record presented by the Prior of Monkton Farley in 1323, bore the name of Reginald de *Berlee*, there is just room for the suggestion, that perhaps St. Andoen's may have been one and the same as "*Berlegh Chapel*," the locality of which has long perplexed Wiltshire topographers. [See Berlegh above : and Wiltshire Collections, p. 26.]

On the south side of the parish church is Long's Chapel, which from having over the door, on the outside, the date of 1566, is said to have been built by Sir Robert Long. In the interior, on each side of the east window, is a niche, and on the right hand a piscina. This as Mr. Britton observes [Beauties of Wilts, iii., 225] is a remarkable circumstance if the chapel was altogether new after the Reformation. There is no mention of any endowment.

YATTON KEYNES, or WEST. (Hundred of Chippenham.) This is a hamlet in Yatton Keynell. John Aubrey, born within 2 miles of the place, is our only authority for a chapel here. "Almost at the lower end of the conigere was the ruines of a chapel till about 165—. I think there was a Hermitage by it." But no allusion to any chapel here has been met with in any diocesan or public records. [See Wiltshire Collections, p. 123.]

YEW RIDGE. See Ewridge, *suprà*.

ZEAL's, a tything of Mere. . (Hundred of Mere.) There was at Zeal's a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, [Sir R. C. Hoare, Mere, p. 13] with a chaplain. Bishop Osmund's Register, Sarum, says that service was due there three times a week. (Do. 143).

J. E. J.